DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 293 771 SO 019 059

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TITLE Indiana Studies: Hoosier History, Government, and People. Unit IV: Indiana Enters the Twentieth Century.
INSTITUTION Indiana Council for Social Studies.
SPONS AGENCY Lilly Endowment, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
PUB DATE 85
NOTE 121p.; For the other units in this series, see SO 019 056-061. For the accompanying Teacher's Guide, see SO 019 062.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Historical Materials (060)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Citizenship Education; *Industrialization; Local History; Local Issues; Political Influences; Political Issues; Secondary Education; Social Studies; *State Government; *State History; *Technological Advancement; *Transportation
IDENTIFIERS Centennial; *Indiana; Industrial Development; World War I

ABSTRACT

Unit 4 of the six-unit Indiana history series designed to be taught in Indiana secondary schools covers the years from 1880 to 1929, from President Garfield's assassination to the inauguration of President Hoover. Each chapter is divided into short sections that describe events and is followed by questions to reinforce the learning. The many changes taking place in Indiana during these years are highlighted in Chapter 1. Between the years of 1880 to 1929 Indiana became urbanized and industrialized. Due to Indiana's abundant natural resources, technological advances, and improved transportation, the state rapidly developed industry. Chapter 2 describes the centennial celebration of 1916. Chapter 3 discusses the impact of World War I on Indiana, and the activities engaged in by Hoosiers to make the war effort a success. By 1930, Indiana state government had grown tremendously and efforts were made to make government more efficient. A discussion of the "Roaring Twenties" in Indiana and the forces leading to the organization of the Ku Klux Klan are provided. (SM)

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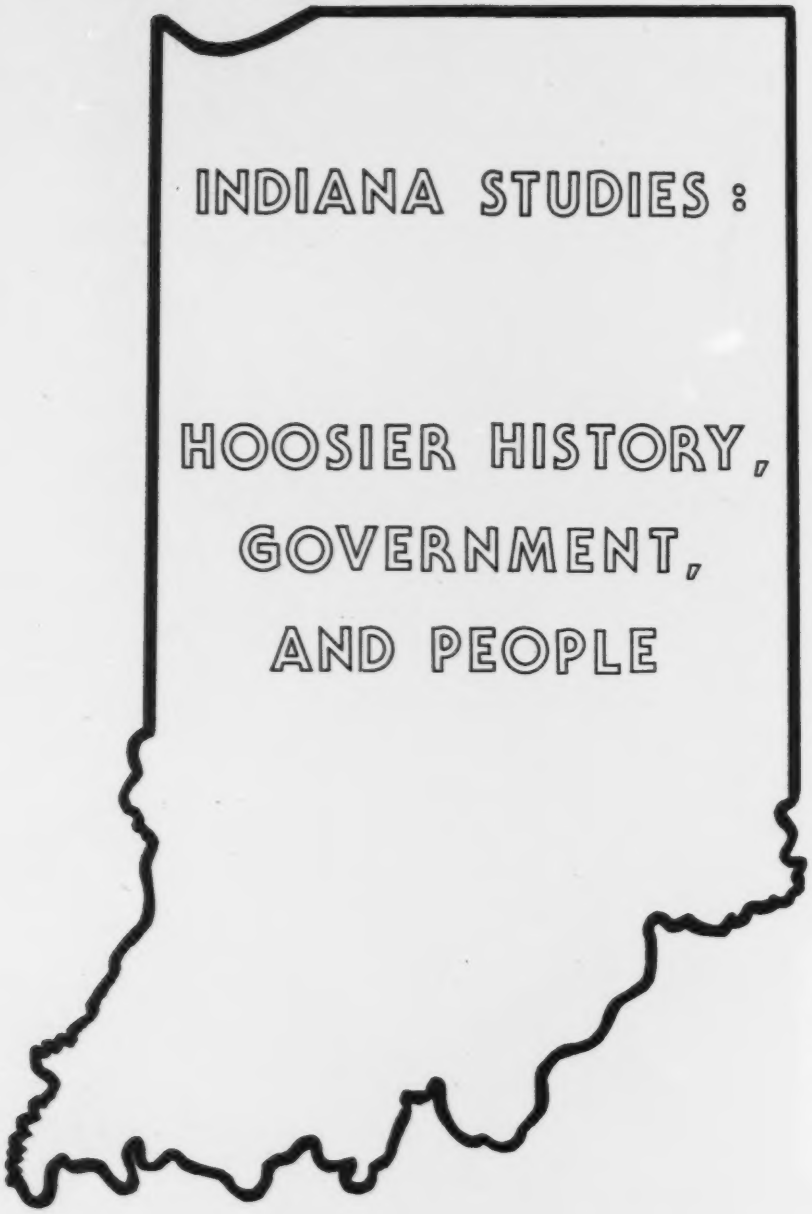
INDIANA STUDIES:

HOOSIER HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND PEOPLE



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UNIT IV · Indiana Enters the Twentieth Century

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THIS BOOK WAS DEVELOPED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE LILLY ENDOWMENT, INC. TO THE INDIANA COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES.

INDIANA STUDIES: HOOSIER HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND PEOPLE

UNIT IV
INDIANA ENTERS THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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UNIT IV - INDIANA ENTERS THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

TIME LINE, Chapter 1 - NEW WAYS FOR A NEW CENTURY

INDIANA		THE NATION	
1880	Population 1,978,301; 4373 miles of railroad.	1881	President Garfield(R) assassinated; Arthur becomes president.
1882	Purdue sponsors first farmers' institutes.	1885	Cleveland inaugurated (D).
1886	Natural gas discovered in eastern Indiana.		
1887	Ball Brothers glass manufacturing moves to Muncie.	1887	Interstate Commerce Commission.
1888	New State House and Union Station completed in Indianapolis.		
1889	Standard Oil's Whiting refinery, Inland Steel's East Chicago plant; Natural Resources, Health, and Charities Boards created.	1889	Harrison inaugurated (R); Department of Agriculture.
1891	Board of Tax Commissioners created.	1893	Second Cleveland (D) administration.
1896	Republicans dominate elections; Fairbanks to Senate.		
1897	First compulsory school attendance law.	1897	McKinley inaugurated (R).
1898	Beveridge to Senate.		
1899	Pure Food law.		
1900	Republicans win majority again.	1900	McKinley re-elected.
		1901	Assassination makes Roosevelt president.
1902	Republicans continue election majority; Fairbanks returned to Senate.	1903	Commerce and Labor Departments.
1904	Republican election victories; Beveridge returned to Senate.		
1905	First auto registration; Railroad Commission.	1905	Roosevelt's second term; Fairbanks is vice-president.
1906	U.S. Steel founds Gary and mills; Republican majorities.	1906	Pure Food and Drug Act.

INDIANA		THE NATION	
1908	Democrats win elections; Shively to Senate, but Kern loses vice-presidential race.		
1909	Gary Works' steel production begins.	1909	Taft inaugurated (R).
1910	Gas boom ends; Kern to Senate.		
1912	Progressives entrance into elections gives victory to the Democrats in both state and national elections.	1912	Wilson is president; Marshall is vice-president.
1913	Public Service Commission.	1913	16th and 17th Amendments.
1914	Democratic victories; Shively returned to Senate.	1914	Federal Trade Commission.
1915	Industrial Board.		
1916	Republican victories, but Fairbanks loses vice-presidency.	1916	Wilson, Marshall re-elected.
	- URBAN POPULATION OUTNUMBERS RURAL POPULATION -		
1920	7400 railroad miles; 2600 interurban miles.		

UNIT IV

TIME LINE, Chapter 2 - CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL

INDIANA GOVERNORS		INDIANA		THE NATION
	1890	Corn yield averages 28.9 bu. per acre.		
	1891	Black's car driven in Indianapolis.		
	1894	Hayne's auto in Kokomo.	1898	Spanish-American War.
	1899	Indiana manufactures 10% of nation's railroad cars; Tarkington's Gentleman from Indiana.	1899	Philippine Rebellion.
1897-1901: James Mount	1900	Indiana third in liquor distilling; Ade's Fables in Slang; Eugene Debs first runs for President.		
1901-1905: Winfield Durbin	1902	Studebaker manufactures autos.	1902	Philippine Rebellion ends.
	1905	South Bend and Richmond among top ten cities making agricultural implements.		
	1907	High school curriculum specified.		
1905-1909: J. Frank Hanly	1908	Riley's "Little Orphant Annie".	1908	First Ford "Model T".
	1909	Porter's Girl of the Limberlost.		
	1910	Madame C. J. Walker's Laboratory.		
	1911	Elkhart's Conn Co. largest band instrument maker.		
1909-1913: Thomas Marshall	1912	High school diploma requirements.		
	1913	Compulsory school attendance to age 16; official textbook list.		

INDIANA GOVERNORS	INDIANA		THE NATION	
			1914	Panama Canal opens (war begins in Europe).
1913-1917: Samuel Ralston	1916	Statehood Centennial; Turkey Run and McCormick's Creek purchased.		
	1918	Debs arrested.		
	1919	Department of Conservation formed; state is 1st in baked beans and pumpkin canning, 2nd in tomato paste, 1st in non-keyboard musical instruments, 3rd in hogs and phonographs, 4th in furniture, Indianapolis is 5th in meatpacking; peak of Cole Motor Co. production; Indiana Farm Bureau is first to join National Federation.		

UNIT IV

TIME LINE, Chapter 3 - INTO THE SECOND CENTURY

INDIANA GOVERNORS		INDIANA	THE NATION
	1916	Dixie Highway completed.	
	1917	State Council of Defense; first Hoosier dies in World War.	1917 War declared on Germany; first draft begins.
	1918	Ball State Teachers College established; Jeffersonville Reformatory fire.	1918 Student Army Training Corps established on college campuses; influenza epidemic.
		- NOVEMBER 11, 1918---ARMISTICE DAY -	
1917-1921: James Goodrich	1919	State institutions joint purchasing committee; State Highway Department begins work; violence in state strikes; agricultural depression begins.	1919 18th Amendment ratified; Volstead Act passed.
	1920	World War Memorial approved.	1920 "Communist scare".
		- AMERICAN LEGION FORMED; WOMEN GAIN VOTE -	
	1921	State Board of Education: inspection of all public schools; Board of Agriculture annexed; Ku Klux Klan recruits members.	1921 Harding inaugurated (R).
1921-1923: Warren McCray	1922	Dr. John Hurty resigns from State Board of Health.	
	1923	State department issues all teachers' licenses.	1923 Coolidge inaugurated (R).
1923-1925: Emmett Branch	1924	D. C. Stephenson trial.	1924 "Teapot Dome" scandal.

INDIANA GOVERNORS	INDIANA	THE NATION
1925-1929: Edward Jackson	1925 Legion moves into Memorial; Wright "Bone Dry" law. 1927 First recording of *Stardust*; State Fair celebrates its 75th anniversary. 1928 Indianapolis *Times*' Pulitzer Prize for Klan investigation.	
1929-1933: Harry Leslie	1929 George Rogers Clark Memorial.	1929 Hoover inaugurates (R); stock market crash.

UNIT IV - INDIANA ENTERS THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

INTRODUCTION

By 1916 Indiana had been a state for 100 years. A century had brought many changes. The political, economic, and social developments that had changed the country in the years following the Civil War had changed Indiana, too.

Indiana had been a "western state" in 1816; by 1900 the imaginary center of U.S. population was located near Columbus, Indiana. When authors wrote about "typical Americans" in the early years of the twentieth century, or when political leaders spoke of the "typical voter," many Hoosiers could claim that they fit these descriptions.

In this Unit you will find out how Indiana had changed by the time it entered the twentieth century, how it celebrated 100 years of statehood, and how it began the first years of its second century.

Unit IV
Chapter 1 - NEW WAYS FOR A NEW CENTURY

Dave Taylor came into the kitchen just as his father was putting a new calendar on the wall. "Nineteen-hundred! That is going to be hard to get used to. I'll probably forget and write the wrong date on my English composition."

"You'll get used to it, son. That's what I told Norm Smith at the drug store when he gave me the calendar. We have a lot to get used to. It's a new year and a new century, even though the twentieth century doesn't really start until 1901. Getting used to changes is what life is all about."

The conversation continued as the family ate supper. Dave's mother had grown up on a farm and recalled what a big change moving to Anderson had been. Grandma could remember when her family had moved from southern Indiana to Tipton County the year it became a county in 1844. She had heard her father's stories about coming to Indiana in a wagon on the National Road in 1828, when both he and the new state were 12 years old.

"That must have been a hard way to travel," said Dave. "The interurban is sure a lot faster."

"That's one of those changes we are getting used to," replied his father. "I can remember how fast my first train ride seemed at the time, but these electrified railways are going to make the trip to Indianapolis in no time at all."

"Wonder what Great-grandpa would have thought of all these changes?"

****

As the twentieth century began, Indiana had already undergone many changes and by 1930 would change even more. In this chapter you will find out what some of these changes were. Which ones do you think would surprise Dave's great-grandfather the most?

Unit IV
Chapter 1
Section 1 - Changes in Where People Lived

- Where did most of the people in Indiana live in 1880?
- How did this change by 1930?

If you remember the last United States census, you will recall that the government did more than just count people. It asked where people lived, how old they were, how they made a living, what racial group they belonged to, and many more questions. When the census is published, you can learn many things about what the people in this country, or in any part of it, are like. By comparing census figures from different years you can learn what changes have taken place. Here is some information about Indiana from the censuses taken between 1880 and 1930. Use them this way:

1. Read the title, which will tell you the subject of the Table.
2. Read the headings, both the vertical and the horizontal ones; they will tell you what the numbers in the Table represent (years? numbers of people? percentages of the total?).
3. Read the numbers and notice if they are larger or smaller than the previous numbers.

Table 1: URBAN* AND RURAL POPULATION IN INDIANA, 1880-1930

Year	Total Population	Urban Population		Rural Population	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1880	1,978,301	386,211	19.5	1,592,090	80.5
1890	2,192,404	590,039	26.9	1,602,365	73.1
1900	2,516,462	862,689	34.3	1,653,773	65.7
1910	2,700,876	1,143,835	42.4	1,557,041	57.6
1920	2,930,390	1,482,855	50.6	1,447,535	49.4
1930	3,238,503	1,795,892	55.5	1,442,611	44.5

* The urban population, according to the definition used by the census, consists of all those living in communities of 2,500 or more.

1. What happened to the percentage of Indiana's population that was urban between 1880 and 1930?

2. Which census was the first that showed more people in Indiana lived in urban areas than in rural areas?

3. Urbanization is a term used by social scientists to describe the process by which an area comes to be centered around city life, rather than rural life. Could this term be used to describe what was happening in Indiana between 1880 and 1930?

Table 2: POPULATION IN INDIANA CITIES, 1880-1930

Rank in 1880	Cities	Population in 1880	Population in 1930
1	Indianapolis	75,056	364,161
2	Evansville	29,280	102,249
3	Fort Wayne	26,880	114,946
4	Terre Haute	26,042	62,810
5	New Albany	16,423	25,819
6	Lafayette	14,860	26,240
7	South Bend	13,280	104,193
8	Richmond	12,742	32,493
9	Logansport	11,198	18,508
10	Jeffersonville	9,357	11,946
11	Vincennes	7,680	17,564
12	Michigan City	7,366	26,735
13	Elkhart	6,953	32,949
14	La Porte	6,195	15,755
15	Peru	5,280	12,730
16	Crawfordsville	5,251	10,355
17	Muncie	5,219	46,548
18	Anderson	4,126	39,804
19	Kokomo	4,042	32,843
20	Huntington	3,863	13,420
21	Marion	3,182	24,496
22	Frankfort	2,803	12,196
23	Bloomington	2,756	18,227
24	Mishawaka	2,640	28,630
25	New Castle	2,299	14,027
--	Gary	Did Not Exist in 1880	100,426
--	Hammond		64,560
--	East Chicago		54,784

1. On a piece of paper make a new column for this chart, "Rank in 1930." Indianapolis is still in first place. Which city is second? Write the correct rank number for each of the cities.
2. Look at the map on page 00. Divide Indiana into three sections: SOUTH--from the Ohio River north to 39° 20' N. latitude (or the northern boundary of Dearborn County); NORTH--from the Michigan border south to 41° N. latitude (or the southern boundary of Allen County); and CENTRAL--the section in between.
3. How many of the ten largest cities in 1880 were in each of these three sections?
4. How many of the ten largest cities in 1930 were in each section?
5. During this period many people moved. Many left Indiana for other states, but many others moved from one place in Indiana to another or came to Indiana from places outside the state. Which section or sections of Indiana do you think attracted the most people?

Checkpoint

1. What have you found out about changes in where people lived in Indiana between 1880 and 1930?
2. Why do you think the changes happened? Make a list of some possible reasons and keep it until you find out if you need to make some corrections or additions.

Unit IV
Chapter 1
Section 2 - Changes in How People Made a Living

- How did people in Indiana make a living in 1880?
- How did this change by 1930?

Why did so many people in Indiana move to the cities, especially those in the central and northern sections? Most people decide to move when they believe they can make a better living elsewhere. In earlier periods this meant finding better land for farming or new sources of minerals and forest products. As Indiana entered the new century, occupations were changing.

Agriculture Takes Second Place

Most people in Indiana continued to make their living in agriculture until the end of World War I. At that time manufacturing began to employ more people than farming. However, agriculture remained an important part of Indiana's economy, and the value of the crops and animals produced increased even though the number of acres used for farming decreased after 1900.

How could Indiana farmers produce more on fewer acres? They learned from organizations, fairs, and the research and educational programs at Purdue University how to use methods and equipment which made it possible for fewer people to produce more on less land. Machinery began to replace animal

and human power. Farmers planted new types of seeds, invested in better breeds of animals, and built better farm buildings. Draining wetlands, controlling erosion, using fertilizers and rotating crops all helped farmers produce more on less land.

Farm families had previously produced for themselves and their neighbors in nearby towns. As urbanization increased, Indiana farm products were sold to city people all over the state, nation, and world. In the twentieth century the Indiana farmer became an important businessman.

Industry Grows

Indiana's neighbors in the old Northwest Territory, particularly Ohio and Illinois, had developed their industries while Indiana remained an agricultural state. But in the 1880's, Indiana began a period of rapid growth in manufacturing. There were four main reasons for this:

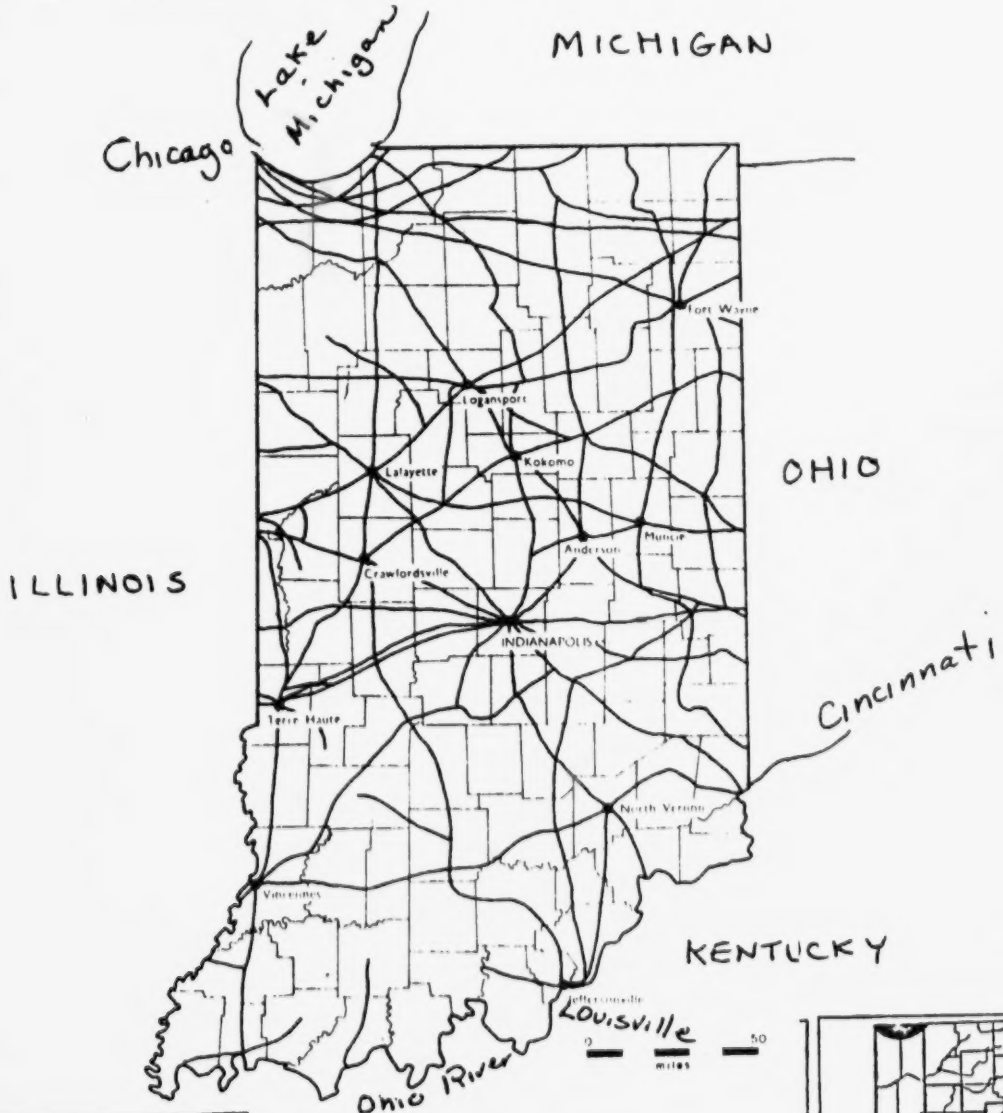
(1) The state's farms and forests produced large quantities of raw materials.

(2) Deposits of cheap and abundant fuels were available.

(3) Railroads had expanded into a network criss-crossing the state, and Lake Michigan and the Ohio River served as waterways for freight.

(4) Indiana was located at the center of the country's population where it could reach large markets to the east and west, and large trading centers (Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville) were close.

INDIANA
RAILROADS IN 1880

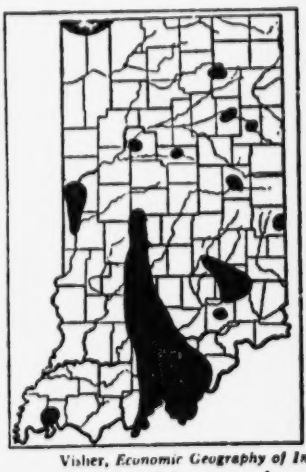


Visher, *Economic Geography of Indiana*

Indiana Oil Fields

Visher, *Economic Geography of Indiana*

The Indiana Coal Field



Visher, *Economic Geography of Indiana*

Complete Limestone Area

1. Which of the reasons for Indiana's industrial growth are shown on the map?

2. Which reasons do not appear on the map?

3. Which reason do you think would remain important as Indiana's industrial growth continued?

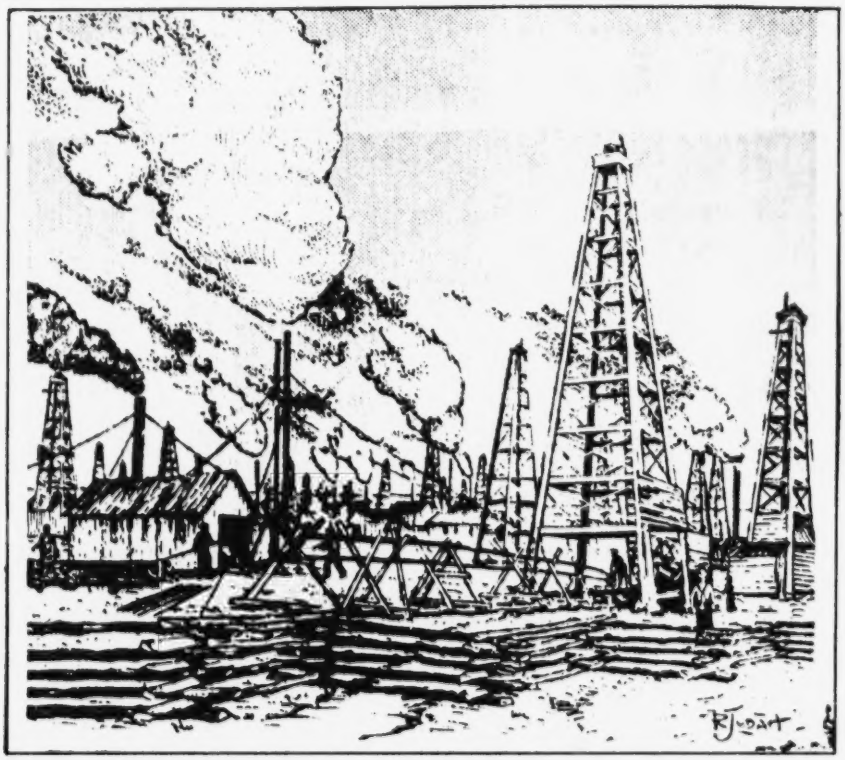
Manufacturing underwent important changes between 1880 and 1930. The chief means of power was steam at first; electricity became important by 1914. Manufacturers mainly processed or made products from Indiana raw materials (meat, flour, leather, and wood products) until after 1900. They also produced iron and steel goods which used raw materials from outside the state. Although Indiana had less raw materials than some states, its location and transportation system made industrial growth possible. By 1920 the three leading industries were iron and steel, automobiles, and railroad cars.

Another important change during this time of industrial growth was the shift of manufacturing from southern to central and northern Indiana. Only Evansville remained an important industrial center in the south. Another change was the increasing size of the corporations. These had replaced partnerships as the most common way in which businesses were organized.

Most of these changes were completed by the end of World War I. At that time manufacturing replaced agriculture as the most common way to make a living in Indiana.

The Big Boom

Indiana's rapid change from agriculture to industry was speeded up by the gas "boom." A boom is a period when business activity increases tremendously. (After you have read about Indiana's big boom, you should check the list you made at the end of Section 1; you may want to make corrections or additions.)



Natural gas was discovered in Jay, Howard, and Delaware Counties in 1886. By 1888 gas wells in these and the surrounding counties were producing so much gas that most people

expected it to last forever. Great flaming torches burned day and night at the wells and on the streets of the towns. Businessmen formed companies to pipe the gas to homes and to cities outside the area. It was so cheap that meters weren't used; people simply paid a monthly fee. Manufacturers of glass, tinplate, and other products were glad to have such cheap fuel and rushed to set up factories. Five brothers named Ball moved their factory from New York to Muncie. By 1900 they were the largest producer of glass fruit jars in the country. Muncie and the other towns of east-central Indiana grew rapidly into cities during the boom.

About the same time oil was discovered in the area, and the boom continued. The oil-drilling process caused still more gas to be wasted. The oil contained sulphur which needed special processing and was costly. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana was formed and built a huge new refining plant on the almost deserted Lake Michigan shore near the tiny village of Whiting, Indiana, which rapidly became a city.

By the time experts convinced enough people to stop wasting the natural gas, it was too late. The gas fields could not produce any more, the oil supply dwindled, and by 1910 the boom was over. Many factories moved to other states, but some found their Indiana locations valuable enough to have fuel brought in from other states and they stayed. The Whiting refinery continued to process oil from other areas. Long after people forgot the exciting gas boom, the industries and the cities it had created remained.

Transportation Improves

Industries and cities need good transportation in order to grow. By 1880 Indiana had a system which linked the cities with each other and the rest of the country and carried raw materials and finished products for the factories. From the end of the canal era in the 1830's to the beginning of the automobile age in the 1920's, the steam railroad carried people and products across Indiana. (Look again at the map: "Indiana: Railroads in 1880.")

By 1850, 220 miles of railroad track connected southern Indiana with Ohio River ports but not with neighboring states. By 1860 the total miles of track had jumped to 2,200, and this figure doubled by 1880. The total miles of track grew to 7,400 by 1920, but between 1880 and 1920 the main activity in the railroad business was consolidation, rather than new growth. There were 48 Indiana railroad companies in 1880; by 1920 there were only nine major systems involving 28 companies.

To make sure they would have railroad service, many Indiana counties and townships helped pay for the construction of railroads. However, when railroad operations after 1880 ran into financial problems, the process of solving these often put control of Indiana's railroads into the hands of eastern corporations.

By 1920 all but two counties had railroads. The systems were concentrated in the central and northern sections of the state where most lines headed for Chicago. Fort Wayne,

Logansport, Lafayette, and Terre Haute were important railroad centers, but the hub of the state network was Indianapolis. The capital city had a "belt line" circling the city to transfer freight cars. It also had a Union Station, first of its kind in the world, to handle passenger traffic for all the railroads.

The steam railroad had one important rival during the period of industrialization and urbanization, the electric railway or "inter-urban." Electrically-powered street cars had replaced horse-drawn public transportation in many cities by the 1890's. The next step was to extend the car lines out into the country and then to connect with lines from other towns. Small companies had trouble financing these operations, and in the twentieth century most electric railways were operated by large combinations of companies.

By 1920 Indiana had 2,600 miles of inter-urban lines, with Indianapolis in the center of a system that connected and competed with the steam railroads. Then the automobile appeared, and people travelled short distances by car. Most inter-urban lines went out of business during the 1930's. The only Indiana electric railway that survived was the Chicago, South Shore, and South Bend, which still serves the Calumet region.

INTERURBAN ELECTRIC RAILROADS 1915

1. Should electric inter-urban transportation systems be revived in Indiana? Why?

2. What differences would it make in the way you live now?

3. What differences would it make in your future plans about where you live and what kind of work you do?

4. Who should pay for these new systems?

Checkpoint

1. Industrialization is the process by which manufacturing becomes the most important economic activity in an area. Use industrialization in a sentence about what happened in Indiana after 1880.
2. Write a paragraph using this topic sentence: "By 1920 Indiana had become an industrialized and urbanized state, **but** agriculture was still very important."
3. Pretend that you are going to write a play or a book about someone who was your age in 1900 and was a "typical Hoosier." Write a brief description of your character which includes: where he/she lived, what his/her parents did for a living, and where his/her grandparents had lived and how they had earned a living. Decide how your character would have traveled on a family visit to relatives who live 100 miles away.

Unit IV
Chapter 1
Section 3 - Government and Politics Respond to Change

- How did Indiana government respond to industrialization and urbanization?
- Did politics change as Indiana changed?

The twin forces of industrialization and urbanization changed the lives of Hoosiers. It also changed the problems that Indiana government and political leaders faced. Political parties had to take positions on what government should do and the Legislature had to pass new laws and establish new agencies to fit a new society. In this section you are going to find out about these laws and agencies and the political events that marked Indiana's entrance into a new century.

Indiana Government Takes on New Responsibilities

Industrialization and urbanization changed the responsibilities of state government. People found that they needed help as their jobs and lives changed and older ways of solving problems did not work. As citizens requested more services, state government grew larger and more complex.

Working conditions in Indiana factories, mills, mines, and refineries were often unsafe and unhealthy. Workers needed laws to correct these conditions and inspectors to enforce the laws. More and more workers joined together to form labor organizations that were strong enough to deal effectively with corporations and to put pressure on elected

officials to create new laws and agencies.

The natural resources that played an important part in Indiana's industrialization were often wasted or used only for the benefit of a few people. Many citizens believed the state government ought to do something to conserve the resources and make certain that all citizens benefited from them.

Transportation helped to change Indiana, but it was also a source of problems. By 1920 out-of-state corporations controlled the railroads, and citizens needed government help in regulating what the railroads charged and how they operated. Good roads were needed to move farm products to the railroads and to towns and cities. As automobiles appeared everywhere in the 1920's, road improvements and traffic regulation looked like responsibilities for the state.

An industrial age requires new types of knowledge. Workers needed more and better education. Some argued that children should not be allowed to compete for factory jobs and should be made to stay in school longer. If farmers were to produce the food and raw materials needed in Indiana's new economy, they needed more information and training. They wanted to improve their livestock and crops and needed help in controlling diseases and pests.

As towns grew into cities, other problems arose. Many people living close together can cause health and sanitation problems. Urbanization also brought about an increase in crime. Welfare, or taking care of those who cannot provide

for themselves, was another growing problem of city living.

When most people lived in the country or in very small towns, they handled most of these problems themselves. In the growing cities, however, local governments were having difficulties solving more complex problems. They sought help from the state government to deal with health, crime, and welfare conditions.

SOME INDIANA LAWS

1879--position of Mine Inspector created.

1881--Departments of Geology and Natural History and Statistics; these separate agencies were combined in 1889 into the Department of Natural Resources.

--State Board of Health: collection of vital statistics, sanitary inspections, investigation of disease causes.

1889--State Board of Charities; eventually became the Welfare Board and Board of Corrections.

1891--State Board of Tax Commissioners: power to assess railroad property.

1897--Board of Medical Registration: replaced system of county licensing of doctors.

--school attendance compulsory for those 8 to 14 years old for at least twelve weeks per year.

--Factory Inspector position created: to enforce law that no one under the age of 14 could work in a factory (and 15- and 16-year-olds who could not read and write English).

--township trustees authorized to levy taxes for poor relief.

1899--state entomologist authorized to enforce a law to inspect nurseries in order to control plant diseases and pests.

--Labor Commission established to help settle labor-management disputes.

--Pure Food Law: first comprehensive one in the nation, but it was difficult to enforce; rewritten in 1907 to ensure uniformity with the federal law.

1901--Board of Pharmacy: to license those who dispensed prescriptions.

--Board of Forestry.

1903--Juvenile Court Law.

1905--statewide property tax for general distribution to schools and special assistance to "needy" schools.

--automobile registration: a number on a circular metal seal attached to the car; also set first speed limits (from 8 to 20 m.p.h., business district/open country).

--authority for county commissioners to build hospitals with local taxes.

--Railroad Commission: to regulate rates and service and require safety devices; in 1907 its powers were extended over interurbans.

1913--Public Service Commission (replaced Railroad Commission): regulates rates and service of all public utilities and transportation.

--fee charged for automobile registration, required licenses for drivers, and raised speed limits to 10-25 m.p.h.

--housing conditions laws for all incorporated cities.

--age of compulsory school attendance moved to 16 years (except working children, 14 or older, who had passed the fifth grade).

1915--Industrial Board: to administer a system to compensate injured workers and inspect factories for compliance with safety rules.

1917--Highway Commission: to build roads.

1919--Livestock Sanitary Control Board.

--Conservation Department (state geologist's position moved to this agency).

1921--Probation Officer's position created.

--Board of Agriculture.

1925--State Police Department: authorized to enforce highway traffic regulations.

Here is a sentence outline of the paragraphs which follow the heading "Indiana Government Takes on New Responsibilities." Some of the key words have been left out.

PROBLEMS FACING INDIANA GOVERNMENT

I. Industrialization brought problems.

A. Working conditions were unhealthy and _____.

B. Employers were _____.

C. _____ were misused.

D. _____ needed regulating.

E. More and better _____ was needed.

II. Urbanization brought problems.

A. City living caused _____ and sanitation problems.

B. Crime _____.

C. _____, taking care of the poor, was a problem.

1. Make a copy of the outline and supply the missing words. Leave a space under each problem.

2. Choose from the chart one law that was passed to help solve each problem and write it in the space you have provided.

Politics Becomes Progressive

Politicians and voters had to decide how to deal with problems of urbanization and industrialization. Those who wanted to see more political change were called "progressives," no matter which party they belonged to. Those who believed change was unnecessary were called "conservatives." The two main parties were still the Republicans and the Democrats, but there were also Socialist and Prohibitionist parties with their own ideas about solving problems. Finally, a Progressive party was formed with members from both Democrats and Republicans.

National political leaders paid close attention to Indiana politics. They never skipped Indiana in their campaign plans, because they knew that victory in the Hoosier state was important. Indiana was a strong two-party state. It was hard to predict which one would win, especially when the smaller parties were in the contest. Usually the party that won in Indiana also won the national election.

There were new names in Indiana politics. Several became national party leaders: Republicans Charles W. Fairbanks and Albert J. Beveridge, Democrats Thomas R. Marshall and John W. Kerns, Socialist Eugene V. Debs, and James F. Hanly, first a Republican and later a Prohibitionist. All of them were involved in contests for the presidency, and both Fairbanks and Marshall became Vice-Presidents of the United States. Democrat Thomas Taggart and Republican Harry New served as their party's national chairman.

Republicans were victorious in most political contests in Indiana from 1896 to 1906. All of their candidates for president and governor won. Of the 13 Indiana Congressmen, between 9 and 11 were Republicans. The majority in the General Assembly were also Republicans. Since the Legislature elected United States Senators, they were Republicans too.

In 1906 the Indiana Republicans won by a smaller margin. The party had become divided into two groups: the conservatives, led by Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, and the progressives, led by Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

Thomas R. Marshall became the first Indiana Democratic governor since 1893 when his party defeated the divided Republicans in 1908. However, the Republicans won the presidential vote in the state and in the nation. Indiana's John W. Kern was the unsuccessful Democratic vice-presidential nominee. In 1910, when the Democrats kept control of the General Assembly, they elected Kern to the Senate and looked toward the next election.

The Election of 1912

Political scientists and historians enjoy studying the 1912 state and national elections because of their impact on the two-party system. National political experts were interested in Indiana in 1912 because the state's electoral votes had always gone to the national winner.

Republicans and Democrats had previously faced third-

party challenges from the Socialists, Populists, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists. The Socialist Party ran Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader from Terre Haute, in 1900, 1904, and 1908. None of these third-party candidates had ever had much of an impact. But in 1912 an important third party was the Progressive group which broke away from the Republican party. This split weakened the Republicans, and gave the United States its first Democratic president since Grover Cleveland.

Governor Thomas R. Marshall went to the Democratic convention in 1912 as Indiana's "favorite son." This meant the delegates from Indiana were to support his nomination until they could "bargain" their votes for favors from other candidates. After 27 ballots, Indiana Democratic Party head Thomas Taggart decided to support Woodrow Wilson against Champ Clark. Wilson was nominated on the 47th ballot, and Marshall was selected as the vice-presidential candidate as part of the bargain.

At the Republican convention, most of the delegates supported President William Howard Taft. But former President Theodore Roosevelt's followers formed the Progressive Party and planned campaigns in every state. When the new party organized in Indiana, Albert Beveridge was chosen to run for governor against Democrat Samuel Ralston and Republican Winfield Durbin.

All three state party platforms were very similar to each other and to the national platforms; they called for progressive legislation (including child labor laws, workmen's

compensation, and women's suffrage), good roads, and a constitutional convention. Campaigns for the November elections began after Labor Day. Although speakers still traveled long distances by train, the automobile was used to reach more voters than had been possible before.

How did the entrance of the Progressives into national and state politics affect the election's outcome? It turned out to be an arithmetic problem. Look at the results of the 1912 election in Indiana and across the nation.

1912 ELECTION RESULTS: UNITED STATES AND INDIANA

For President	Party	Indiana	United States
Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	281,890	6,293,151
Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	162,007	4,119,207
William H. Taft	Republican	151,267	3,486,333
Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	36,931	900,363
Eugene Chafin	Prohibitionist	19,249	207,972
Arthur Reimer	Socialist Labor	3,130	29,374
For Governor			
Samuel Ralston	Democratic	275,357	
Albert Beveridge	Progressive	166,654	
Winfield Durbin	Republican	141,684	
Stephen Reynolds	Socialist	35,464	

1. Were 1912 Indiana voters typical of American voters? Check your answer by comparing the percentage of the total vote that each candidate received in the state with that received in the nation.

$$\text{Formula: } \frac{\text{Number of votes for one candidate}}{\text{Total votes for all candidates}} = \text{\% of votes for that candidate}$$

2. What do you think would have happened to these results if the Progressives had not split from the Republican party?

Although they were defeated in 1912, the Progressives made some gains in the 1913 city elections in Indiana and Beveridge turned down offers to return to the Republican party, but the 1914 results showed there was to be no permanent Progressive party in Indiana. In the first direct election of U.S. Senator under the Seventeenth Amendment, Beveridge came in third place.

In 1916 the Progressives slipped even further, this time finishing behind the Socialists. Former Indiana governor James Hanly, once a Republican, was the presidential candidate for the Prohibition Party, and he received 16,300 votes in Indiana. Voters returned Republicans to control of the state government, but for the first time in 40 years they were on the losing side of the presidential race. Hoosiers had voted for Republican candidate Charles Evans Hughes, but President Wilson was re-elected.

In the new century's first years some states passed more progressive legislation than Indiana, but in spite of the difficulty in changing the state Constitution, Indiana

politicians chose many of the Progressive's solutions to the problems of an urban, industrial age.

Checkpoint

Using reference sources, find out about what the Progressive movement chose as its main goals--especially their proposals for involving voters more directly in government (initiative, referendum, recall, home rule for cities, etc.). Check the chart on page 00; did Indiana adopt any of these proposals?

Hoosier Profile: Albert J. Beveridge (1862-1927), Spokesman for Imperialism and Progressivism

Albert Beveridge had to borrow $50 from a friend before he could enter DePauw University (then called Asbury College). However, he was a good speaker and won enough in oratorical contests to pay for two years' expenses. This talent led him into political campaigns both before graduation and later as an Indianapolis lawyer.

In 1898 when he was invited to speak to a Massachusetts Republican group, Americans were arguing about whether the United States should become a world power. Beveridge took a strong stand for American imperialism, or empire-building. He was elected by the Indiana Legislature as one of the all-time youngest United States Senators in 1899.

Beveridge's 12 Senate years were filled with agitation for reform and party revolt, and he became one of the original

Progressive Republicans. The Progressives supported Theodore Roosevelt's policies and pushed laws to make the government more active in people's lives. These included big business and public utility regulation, natural resources conservation, meat inspection, and child labor protection. They backed ways to involve people more in government through nominating primaries, direct senatorial elections, initiative, referendum, and recall.

Republican senators were divided over the tariff issue. Beveridge said the conservative "Old Guard" wanted a higher tariff to protect selfish interests. The Indiana "Old Guard" helped defeat him in the Senate election of 1911.

Beveridge remained in politics but never held office again. He continued a career as an author, which he had begun with a book about his observations on a trip to Russia. His best known book was a biography of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall. When Beveridge died, he left unfinished a biography about Lincoln.

Unit IV
Chapter 1
Section 4 - The Calumet Story

Have you ever heard of the "state of Lake?" Hoosiers in the northwestern corner of Indiana sometimes jokingly use that name for their region. Because this area, the Calumet region, has been and still is considered different from the rest of the state, some people don't really think of it as part of Indiana.

Is the "state of Lake" really different? Yes it is, if you are thinking about what the landscape and the people look like. But as you will find out, the story of how Indiana became an urban, industrial state isn't complete without the story of the Calumet region.

Early in Indiana history, white fur traders had shared the Calumet with Potawatomi hunters. The French had named the region, perhaps after reeds from the local swamplands which they used for pipes. Joseph Bailey's fur post was the first and only permanent white settlement at that time. The U.S. government did not force the Indians to leave the area until 17 years after Indiana had become a state. Even then, the area attracted few settlers.

Although Indiana was settled from south to north, the way into the Calumet was blocked by vast marshes stretching along the Kankakee River, and settlers usually went on west into Illinois. Those who came by way of Lake Michigan found no natural harbors on the Indiana shore and landed elsewhere.

Between 1833 and 1869 there were only two incorporated towns in the area--Crown Point and Valparaiso--and some tiny villages along the railroads built across the region in the 1850's. Except for the rails, the northern part of Lake County remained what nature had made it, a creation of the lake and the wind.

The Calumet dunelands are unlike any other place in the world except the shores of the Baltic Sea in Europe. They consist of a series of ancient beaches, uncovered as Lake Michigan slowly receded, and separated by ponds and marshes. Walking inland from the water's edge you can trace the land's development: sandy beach, moving dunes, and stationary dunes with vegetation--a constant process of construction and destruction that you can actually watch as it happens. In one season, a tree-covered slope can be laid bare by winds and waves. The climate is heavily influenced by the lake: it is warmer in autumn and winter and cooler in spring and summer than elsewhere in Indiana.

This is a crossroads area for natural life. The seasonal ranges of many bird species overlap here. Desert, mountain, and swamp plants can be seen here in addition to those considered native to Indiana. There were muskrats, mink, deer, and bears here before the settlers moved in. Wolves were seen in the twentieth century.

Industrialization arrived in the Calumet when George Hammond founded a meat-packing plant and his own town in 1869. Twenty years later, when the best lakefront sites in

Chicago were gone, industry began to expand eastward along the lakeshore. Whiting's Standard Oil refinery was joined by East Chicago's Inland Steel plant in 1889. The remaining lakeshore was transformed in 1906 when the new United States Steel Corporation chose to locate the largest steelmaking plant in the world on the dunes. The company built a harbor and a city named for the company's chairman, Judge Elbert Gary.

While the rest of Indiana engaged in politics and talked about the gas boom and the new inter-urbans, thousands of workers and engineers moved into the Calumet region. They faced some gigantic tasks. Three railroads had to be relocated, and the Grand Calumet River had to be moved a thousand feet south. Laying out streets over dunes and swamps was difficult. One slough or swamp was 75 feet wide and had a six-foot deep low spot with a bottom so muddy that a man would sink into it. This area lay directly across what was planned to be a main intersection. The surveyor finally got his tape line across by tying it to a dog's collar and having the owner whistle to the dog from the other side.

Unlike the pioneers in early Indiana history with their half-faced camps and log cabins, early citizens of Gary lived in tents and tarpaper shacks. Although it looked like a frontier mining camp, a modern city was being built with streets wider than in other cities. All the utilities lines were installed in alleys before the Gary Land Company allowed anyone to buy a building lot. A business district and

residential area for company management people were planned, and land was made available for public buildings. However, no housing was built for ordinary production workers.

The workers came anyway, and production started in 1909. All the industries in the Calumet expanded rapidly, and so did the population. The booming population and the steel and

---

POPULATION

	1890	1910	1920
Gary	--	16,802	55,378
Hammond	5,428	20,925	36,004
East Chicago	1,255	19,098	35,967
Whiting	1,408	6,587	10,145

(Look at the table on page 00 to see what happened by 1930.)

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oil production pushed Indiana into the list of major urban and industrial states by 1920.

The region's rapid growth changed more than just the size of the population. Unlike most of Indiana, the Calumet has an astonishing variety of ethnic and racial groups. Walking down one block of Gary's Broadway in 1915, you could overhear conversations in Polish, Rumanian, Lithuanian, Greek, and Italian. You would pass by Hungarians, Czechs, Albanians, Bulgarians, and Turks. At first it was mostly the

men that came, but they carefully saved their wages and brought wives and families from the "old country." The churches included several varieties of Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic where the sermons were preached in different languages.

If you rode the inter-urban or a Model "T" Ford into the surrounding areas, you would find Swedes in Miller, Dutch in Munster, and Germans in Hammond. Most were American-born; their parents were the pioneers in the Calumet.

Back in town again you could take a streetcar going south on Broadway, leave the modern business district and the beautiful neighborhoods where the mill executives lived, and enter "the Patch" across the Wabash Railroad tracks. Here you'd find a collection of ethnic neighborhoods where large families shared houses with many boarders. Others lived in the same kind of shacks that had existed since the early days. Members of each nationality clustered together in their own section, where they spoke their own language and enjoyed familiar customs and holidays. Here they rested from a twelve-hour working day in the heat of the blast furnace where they tried to understand the foreman's English. This could cause problems. A mill official's wife might be favorably impressed when one of the new immigrant men bowed politely, but she would be very shocked when he tried to use the only English he knew, the "cuss words" he had learned from his mill boss and co-workers.

Various agencies, the settlement house, the churches,

the International Institute, tried to teach the new arrivals and their children how to "act like Americans," but the schools reached the most immigrants with classes in English, citizenship, arithmetic, and manual training (industrial arts). William A. Wirt, Gary's first school superintendent, devised a "platoon plan" so the schools could be used day and night for adults and children. This "work-study-play" system and many of its features were copied by schools across the nation. Life in the Calumet offered many opportunities for the new immigrants who made it such a colorful and productive area, but there were difficult problems for them to solve.

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Milos Millocivich looked out of the window instead of studying the list of new words. He was not really looking at the view of black smoke and bright flares from the mill. Instead, he was trying to decide something.

Milos, his mother and his sisters had just arrived in Gary to join his father and older brother who had worked in the mills there since 1910. It was so good to be together again and to see the other relatives at a family wedding. Josef, the bride's brother, was his favorite cousin. They had been close in the old country, but Milos realized that Josef had changed as soon as he started talking.

"Milos, you're going to have to hurry and catch up with me. I always speak English, except at home. I have new friends from the mill who have taught me much. Mama and Papa

do not like them because they are not Serbian, but they have been in America a long time and know how to do things. One of them has invited me to a Christmas party, and I am to meet his beautiful young sister. Mama and Papa won't even have to know about it since American Christmas is a week before ours. I will observe our Christmas and go to the services with the family, but it may be the last time because I am going to be a real American and drop all the old ways. I want to be important in this country, and you have to be 100% American. Already I call myself by an American name, Joe Miller, because my boss says I will never be anything but a common laborer with a name like Millocivich. You had better choose a new name, too. You do want to be an American, don't you?"

Milos looked at his cousin in amazement. Change his name? Have Christmas on the wrong day? Think about meeting a girl who is not a Serbian? These strange ideas made his head hurt, but Josef seemed so sure about moving up in the new country and that his plan would work.

Back in their room at home, Milos kept thinking about what Josef--Joe?--had said. His brother Mladen waited until the others were asleep and then asked him what was wrong. Milos decided to tell him everything. Mladen was silent for a minute before he replied.

"You have come to a strange land, Milos, and many of our old ways may not seem to fit in here. But if you throw them all away, just think what you would be doing! Are you ashamed to be a Serb? Can you forget all our people have

struggled for over the centuries? Could you think of hurting our parents by saying our name is not good enough? If you speak only English, you could not talk to them. But then, if you thought of marrying a girl who is not Serbian, you would not be talking to them anyway! It seems to me that Josef's new life will be a lie, and I do not see how anyone could feel good about that. Josef may get a better job by being '100% American.' Maybe I will not, and will do the hard work for less money all my life. But I will be a Serb and I will be proud, and so should you!"

Milos woke up with the words of Josef and Mladen whirling in his brain. They were still there when the teacher warned him to pay attention. He looked at the teacher's chart. He'd learn these English words now, but soon he'd have to decide whose advice to follow--Josef's or Mladen's.

- What would you advise Milos to do? Pretend that you are his teacher, his father, his priest, or an employer. Would their advice be different?

****

There were others in the Calumet who were different, but they were not like the recent European immigrants. Their ancestors had been in the new world as long or longer than any of the early Indiana settlers.

Come back to the Calumet in the 1920's and take another look. You saw some black and brown faces on your last trip, but not nearly so many as now. When immigration declined

during the first World War and was almost ended with the anti-immigrant laws of 1921 and 1924, the steel mills looked to Southern blacks for desperately-needed new workers. During the bitter steel-workers strike of 1919, they had recruited still more black workers. By 1930 Gary was 17.8% black.

Blacks had to live in "the Patch" and use segregated schools, parks, and other public facilities. However, many black residents started businesses, built homes and churches, and went into politics. During the 1920's four black city councilmen were elected from black districts. At the same time in Indianapolis, more than 12% of the population was black, but none were elected to the city council.

Mexicans first came to work on Calumet railroads, but the steel mills started hiring them during the 1919 strike. By 1930, almost 3,500 Mexicans lived in Gary and over 5,000 in East Chicago. Their employers considered them excellent workers. Not only did they work hard, but when jobs weren't available they frequently went back to Mexico. During the world-wide depression of the 1930's when there were no jobs for the Mexicans, a fund was collected in the Calumet to send the Mexican laborers back to Mexico in box cars. The Mexican government gave them transportation home from the border.

The Mexicans lived in segregated areas, too. They had little to do with politics and many were not interested in becoming citizens. They hoped to make a better living here than they could in their home country, and then return to

Mexico and buy land or businesses.

By 1930 the Calumet's assortment of nationalities, races, languages, and religions was almost complete. In later years, new peoples came from Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. The 1965 U.S. immigration law allows immigrants to enter the country if they have relatives here, so the region continues to receive new residents from all over the world.

Sometimes areas like the Calumet were called "melting pots," meaning that all the nationalities blended with each other. But the melting pot idea never worked. Instead, the Calumet is more like a delicious stew--with each group remaining distinct, but adding to the flavor. The Calumet remains an exciting, colorful, and unusual region. It is not like the rest of Indiana, but its industries and people continue to play important roles in the Hoosier state.

Chapter Checkpoint

I. Checking Vocabulary

urbanization	raw materials
industrialization	agriculture
economy	interurban
boom	electoral college

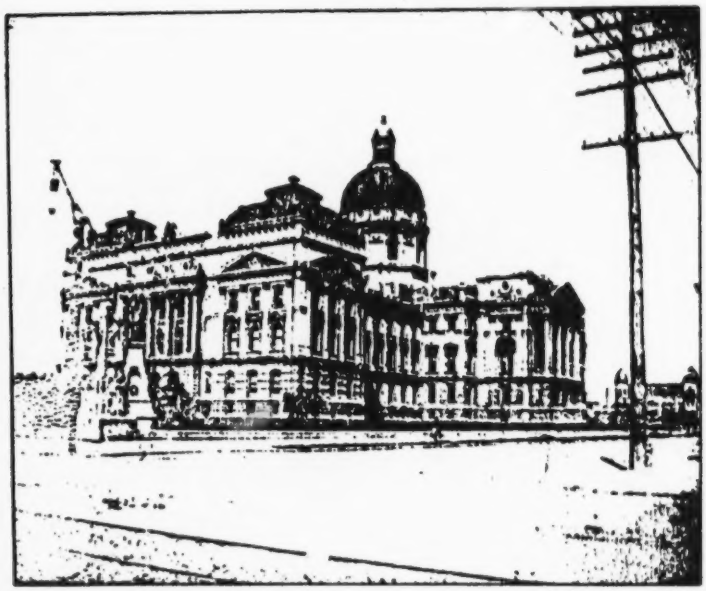
II. Checking Understanding

1. In what year did Indiana become more urban and industrial than rural and agricultural?

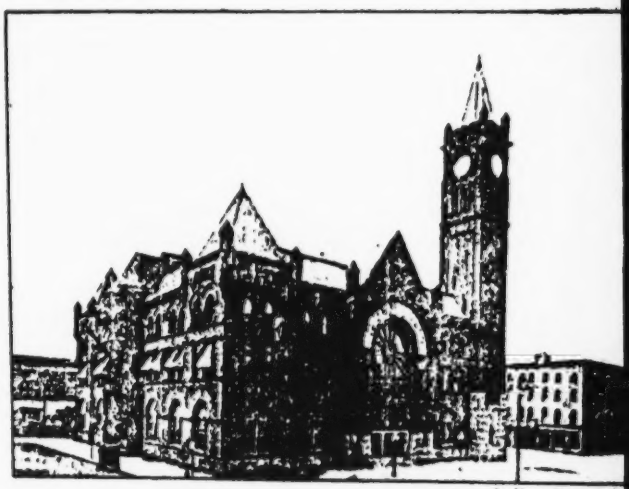
2. What part did each of the following play in making Indiana urban and industrial:

raw materials	location
transportation	cheap fuel

3. How did Indiana government respond to urbanization and industrialization?



Indiana State Library



Indiana State Lib

4. These two buildings were completed in Indianapolis in 1888. On the left is the State Capitol; on the right is the Union Station. Using what you have learned, write a caption that explains how these buildings represent important developments in Indiana government and industry. Make your caption one paragraph in length.

III. Checking Local History

Using such sources as school and public libraries, local historical societies, Chamber of Commerce, tourist information, organizations, government agencies, or individuals, find out:

1. How important are agricultural products compared to industrial products in your part of Indiana?

2. Does your town have a railroad station built between 1880 and 1920? What does it look like? Can you find out how many passenger trains stopped there daily in 1920? How many stop there today?

3. How many people lived in your town according to the Federal census for each decade between 1880 and 1930? During which decade did the figure change the most? Why did this happen?

Unit IV
Chapter 2 - CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL

Jasper, Ind.
Nov. 1, 1916

Dear Julia,

Too bad you moved away from Indiana this year! A lot has been happening in what you used to call this "sleepy little town." And don't think it's just because my father is high school principal that we are so involved in this Centennial--nearly everybody is.

The first event was the Indiana Products Day dinner that I wrote you about. Then at our 8th grade graduation exercises we gave readings about Indiana. (Father says there was lots about Indiana history in those teachers' county institutes, and Miss Smith showed us the new state history outline they added to the teacher's manual.)

But the most fun was the Dubois County celebration in September. Part of it was dedication ceremonies for that Freeman survey line that crosses the county, and there was a moving picture show called "Indiana." It showed that poet, Mr. Riley, telling some children about state history.

The 22nd was the big day--a parade in the morning and a pageant that evening at the fairgrounds. Folks from Jasper and Huntingburg actually cooperated on this! The pageant was grand; it was written and directed by Miss Williams from the paper. (To think those Historical Commission men had to be talked into making a woman county chairman!)

Mama and I went up to Indianapolis for part of the big state celebration. I was so proud when 62 men carried past the giant flag from the Jasper Knights of Columbus.

We're going to have one more event, a program on Admission Day, and then the Centennial year will be over. Father says the state will never be the same. We're going to have a state park system and lots of new roads. I saw President Wilson! He came to Indianapolis to make a speech about good roads.

Aren't you sorry you left Indiana?

Ever your friend,

Catherine

Preparations for the Centennial celebration had started the year before with an act creating the Indiana Historical Commission. The Legislature gave the nine-member commission $25,000 and two main tasks. They were to edit and publish historical material and plan an historical and educational celebration.

Pageants, parades, dinners, ceremonies, and hundreds of speeches filled the Centennial year. University historians, women's club members, "old timers," and school children all contributed to the collection and study of state history. After 1916 the Centennial continued through its permanent contributions to the state. Besides the published material and the memories of the events, Indiana entered its second century with new state parks, plans for a highway system, and monuments and markers from the Ohio to Lake Michigan. The Historical Commission became the Indiana Historical Bureau, which still exists today. It prints materials and holds meetings about Indiana history.

Unit IV
Chapter 2
Section 1 - Pageants and Parades

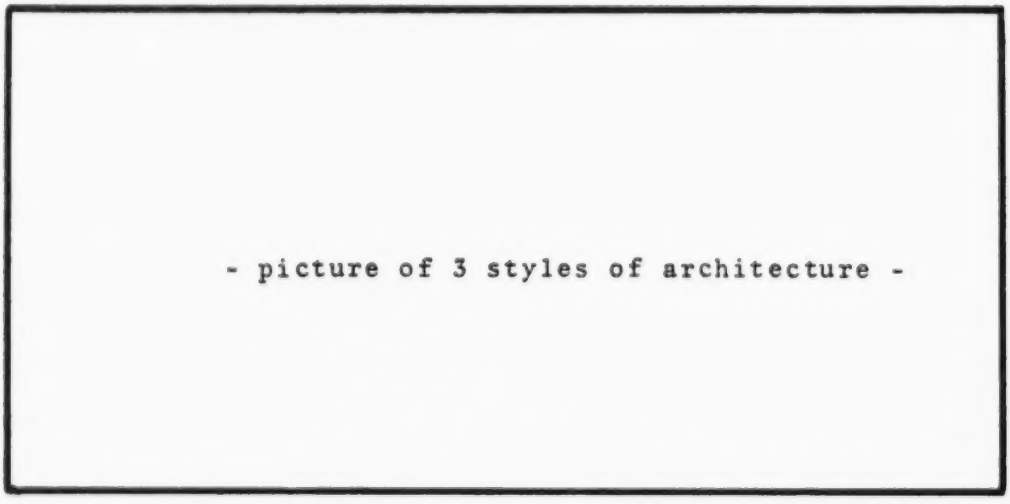
William Langdon of New York was hired to teach Indiana how to stage pageants. He wrote and directed three main pageants at Indiana University, Corydon, and Indianapolis, but local residents produced the other 42. Hoosiers depicted George Rogers Clark, Frances Slocum, and Jonathan Jennings, and represented "Industry," "Truth," and "the Pioneer Spirit." "Indiana" was usually a young lady in a white dress. In the state parade in Indianapolis in October, "Indiana" rode a horse. Between 30,000 and 40,000 people participated in the pageants and parades, and over 250,000 watched them.

What was it like to live in Indiana and celebrate the Centennial in 1916? You cannot find a "typical Hoosier" now or in 1916, but you can find out what the majority of Indiana people were like in the Centennial year from the 1920 census. There were 2,930,390 Hoosiers; 97.2% were white and 2.8% were black. Orientals, Indians, and Mexicans do not show in the percentage figures, since there were only about 500 of them. Almost all Hoosiers (94.8%) were born in the United States. There were slightly more males than females. You already have learned that a little more than half lived in a town of 2,500 or more.

Looking around any Indiana town can almost substitute for reading its history. The oldest buildings give you some clues to the time the town was founded. Architectural styles

of the public buildings and the largest homes tell you when its wealth and population grew.

Between the Civil War and World War I, the most popular styles in architecture were the "French Renaissance-Baroque," the "Queen Anne Revival," and the classical. The French-inspired buildings were symmetrical, with simple lines and a mansard roof with ornamental dormer windows. The Queen Anne designs had irregular floor plans and were less formal. They were also more complex, with a variety of roof lines, projecting porches, balconies, and towers. Most Queen Anne-style homes were wooden with lathe and jigsaw ornamentation. The classical style appeared most often in business and public buildings of Indiana oolitic limestone. The new State House (finished in 1888) had three kinds of Greek columns--Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian--and a huge copper dome. Classical-style libraries, many built with industrialist Andrew Carnegie's money, appeared all over Indiana. Most federal buildings adopted this style.



- Look at some public buildings and large older homes in your town. What do they tell you about your town's history?

- Look at your county courthouse. What does it tell you about the way people felt about county government during the period in which it was built?

School buildings are part of a town's history, but they can also tell you part of the history of Indiana education. The promise of free, tax-supported common schools made in 1816 and renewed in the 1851 Constitution was finally carried out during the 1870's and 1880's. School control in rural areas was largely in the hands of the township trustees, county boards of education, and superintendents. Cities and towns had their own systems. By 1916 the state was beginning to impose more rules on the local schools and increase the portion of state tax funds used for education.

State attendance laws had resulted in almost 80% of school-age (5 to 18 years old) Hoosiers being enrolled in school. Indiana ranked fourth in the nation in the percentage of high school-age youth attending school. Most high schools were small: three-fourths had less than 100 pupils. They had short school years of less than 160 days, whereas today you attend school about 180 days per year. A 1912 state law required 16 units of work in English, foreign languages, mathematics, science, history, and electives (only 5 units permitted) for high school graduation. In 1913 the state first adopted an official list of textbooks. Today,

Indiana is the only state in the midwest to use an official textbook adoption list.

If you lived in rural Indiana, your "high school" usually consisted of just one or more years of instruction in the same building where you began the first grade. Agriculture was a popular course for boys, and nearly every girl took one or more homemaking courses. Vocational courses were offered in some systems as enrollments grew, and high school became more of a final educational program rather than only a preparation for college. The year after the Centennial, the Smith-Hughes Act began providing federal funds for vocational education.

If you were black and lived in a community where there were only a few blacks, you would go to the white school where all your teachers were white. If you lived in the southern half of the state, your high school would probably be in the same building as the all-black elementary school. Black teachers (76 men and 168 women in 1916) taught only black pupils.

Most teachers were trained in the two-year "normal schools" and attended county "institutes" each summer to improve their capabilities. There were still many teachers in 1916 with even less college-level training. They were licensed to teach by passing an examination. The average teaching salary in 1916 was $587.51. Local property taxes were the main support of the schools, although state financial aid and control were increasing.

Although physical education was not a required subject, by 1916 athletics, especially football, track and field, and basketball, were part of Indiana school life. Indiana basketball began in 1892 in the Crawfordsville Y.M.C.A. They used coffee sacks for goals. When basketball started gaining popularity in the high schools, games were played in some unusual places. A skating rink was used in Madison, and fans could skate between halves. Carmel spectators sat on lumber piles and watched the game in a lumberyard driveway.

The Indiana High School Athletic Association was organized in 1903 with 40 member schools. In 1908 one of the I.H.S.A.A. leaders ridiculed talk of a state championship. He thought that with 152 member schools, it would be impossible to play enough games for one school to claim the championship. Instead, he argued that schools should concentrate on improving conditions. Players should not have to contend with 11-foot ceilings and interference from spectators. But in 1911 at Bloomington, 12 of the 222-member schools played for the first state championship. Crawfordsville was the winner. During the Centennial year there were 16 sectional tourneys which sent their champions to Indiana University in March. Four games later, Lafayette was the state champion.

1. Compare the schools in your community with those in 1916 on the following points: percentage of 5- to 18-year-olds enrolled in school; enrollment in one high school; length of school year; graduation requirements; athletics.

2. Are there buildings in your area that used to be schools? Why are they no longer used?

Unit IV
Chapter 2
Section 2 - Indiana Products Day

Governor Samuel Ralston proclaimed February 22, 1916 as "Indiana Products Day." Citizens in many towns arranged dinners where the menus featured only state-grown or -manufactured articles. Speeches hailed the achievements of Indiana's diverse agricultural and industrial production. What were Indiana's leading products in 1916?

Here is a list of Indiana's agricultural products between 1880 and 1930. Can you choose a dinner menu which would feature as many of these as possible?

Crops	Importance in Indiana
corn, oats, wheat, barley, hay	needed in livestock feeding and dairy farming; used in distilling and brewing
potatoes, onions, cabbage, melons	sold to companies which supplied city dwellers
tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, cucumbers (pickles)	canning became an important industry in the late 1800's
orchard fruit	apple-growing was the most important
sorghum	easily processed on the farm; a good cash crop for farmers; molasses and livestock feed are made from sorghum
tobacco	only in some southern counties, but an important cash source there

Livestock	Importance in Indiana
(after 1910, raised mainly for sale, not slaughtered for home use)	
hogs	Indiana was a chief supplier to the nation
cattle (beef and dairy)	more important for the local market than on the national scene
sheep	only livestock whose production did not increase during this period
poultry	mainly chickens and eggs
horses	used widely on farms until 1920's; also bred for racing (trotters and pacers)

Many Indiana industries processed these agricultural products. There was meat packing, grain milling, canning, dairy products processing, and distilling and brewing. Others turned the state's natural resources into finished products. Lumber became furniture, wagons, and agricultural implements.

The gas boom promoted glass, iron, and steel products and tinplate factories. The construction and repair of railroad cars became a leading industry as a result of the rapid growth of the state's transportation system. After the Calumet region began production, Indiana's iron and steel output ranked third in the nation.

Pharmaceutical and other medical products were also an important Indiana industry. Most of these firms started out

small and grew rapidly. Eli Lilly and Company was a small laboratory in Indianapolis in 1876 and within a few years became one of the nation's top four drug manufacturers. One of the most remarkable industrial success stories was that of Madame C. J. Walker, who made Indianapolis the headquarters of her black cosmetics company. She became the nation's wealthiest black woman, providing jobs for black beauticians and sales agents and supporting political and social causes in the black community.

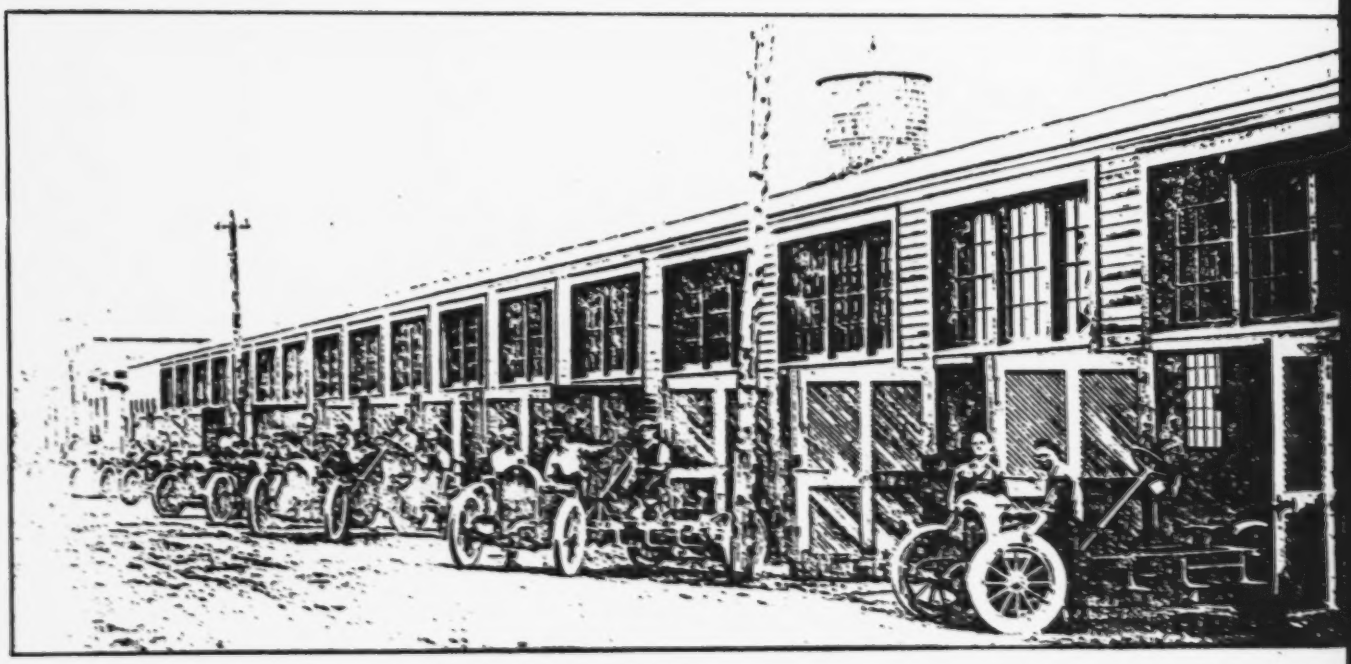
Madame C. J. Walker at the dedication of the black Y.M.C.A., Indianapolis, 1912. Do you recognize the national leader standing to her left?

The manufacture of musical instruments was a relatively small American industry, but Indiana played a major part in it. More money was made in Indiana piano production between 1880 and 1920, but more fame came from band instruments. Half of all U.S. band instruments produced in 1900 came from

Indiana. The C. G. Conn Company, the country's largest musical instrument company in 1911, was joined by others, and Elkhart was recognized as the band industry's world capital by 1920.

The automobile industry was the industry most closely identified with Indiana in this period. Charles Black constructed a gas engine-propelled carriage in Indianapolis in 1891, but the best known Indiana automobile pioneer was Elwood Haynes. Haynes had dreamed of a machine substitute for the horse and buggy that he drove as supervisor of several pipelines during the gas boom. In Kokomo he hired the Apperson brothers to build a machine he had designed. The automobile was successfully tested on July 4, 1894. The Haynes-Apperson Company started production in 1898 but broke up three years later. Haynes invented an extra hard metal alloy he named Stellite, and this industry remained in Kokomo after automobile production had ceased. The Appersons continued building cars until 1925.

Indianapolis became the center of the new automobile industry, but by 1920 thirty Hoosier cities were producing more than 200 lines of automobiles. Many of these were produced for only a short time and appear now only in historical and fictional accounts of the period. Among the best known were the Stutz, Overland, Marmon, Cole, Duesenberg, Auburn, and Pathfinder. The Studebaker line made South Bend an important automobile manufacturing center. Studebaker stopped building cars in South Bend in 1964, but a Studebaker



View of the road test department for Apperson "Jack Rabbit" motor cars in 1914-15. Why would a manufacturer choose a name like "Jack Rabbit" or Bearcat" for his products? Think about some other names for automobile models. How can certain names help sell cars?

Museum is still there. The old Studebaker offices now house the South Bend schools' main office.

Automobile parts and accessories proved to be a longer lasting industry in Indiana. Warner Gear in Muncie, Remy Electric in Anderson, and Prest-O-Lite in Indianapolis are examples of this aspect of the industry. Carl G. Fisher of Prest-O-Lite, his partner James G. Allison, and others built a proving ground for automobiles on the northwest edge of Indianapolis in 1909.

Three days of auto racing were held that year on the crushed stone and tar track. Balloon and bicycle races

preceded the event. Free parking was provided for 10,000 cars, but there were also 3,000 hitching posts for those who preferred more traditional means of travel. Three fatalities on the last day of racing led to the construction of a brick-paved track. The first Memorial Day 500 Mile race was held in 1911. Fisher moved his plant to the new suburb, now called Speedway. In 1913 the Allison Engineering Company began experimenting with auto design and manufacturing racing cars.

In 1910 Indiana workers in manufacturing, trade, transportation, and mining and quarrying slightly outnumbered those in agriculture. By 1920, manufacturing alone employed 33.8% of the workers. The main problems faced by the industrial workers were long work weeks (over 60 hours in 1880), low pay ($1 per day for unskilled, $4.50 for skilled workers in 1881), and unsafe working conditions. Mining was especially dangerous, and steam boiler explosions caused many injuries and deaths in factories. Critics also pointed to the large numbers of children and women who worked in Indiana factories.

Labor legislation occupied many hours of General Assembly debate, and some results could be seen in the decade before 1920. In 1919, although 16% of Hoosier workers still worked a 60-hour week, 32% had a 48-hour week. Average yearly earnings gradually increased from $490 in 1899 to $623 in 1914. Early industrial safety laws were ineffective because there was no means of enforcement. The high accident

rate brought demands for new laws to force employers to improve safety standards. When the General Assembly created the Industrial Board in 1915, it also created a workmen's compensation system and removed the safety checking duties from the ineffective Bureau of Inspection.

Compulsory school attendance laws sharply reduced the number of child workers. The introduction of semi-automatic machinery, particularly in the glass factories, also decreased the demand for unskilled workers. There were still 16,731 working children (ages 10 to 15 years old) in 1919, but this was half the number that had been working in 1910.

Hoosier women went to work outside their homes in increasing numbers. In 1900 there were 166,716 working women, most in domestic maid service. By 1920 the total had increased by 60%, with the major gains in manufacturing, clerical, and professional occupations. In 1913 the General Assembly appointed a commission to investigate working women's conditions.

Labor organizations multiplied during the period of industrialization. There were many Knights of Labor groups in Indiana during that organization's peak years in the mid-1880's. Six units had all-female memberships. By 1886, when Indianapolis had its first Labor Day parade, independent trade unions of skilled craft workers were increasing. Samuel Leffingwell of Indianapolis helped form the American Federal of Labor. Indiana became one of the leading states in union membership, and several international unions had

headquarters in the state. One independent group, the mainly black Hod Carriers Union, was one of the largest in the nation. The largest body of organized labor in the state, the United Mine Workers' District 11 in Terre Haute, won wage increases and an eight-hour day by 1898.

During the next two decades the strength and effectiveness of labor unions decreased. The public had begun to associate unionism with violence and radicalism. Bitter conflict, from the 1877 railroad strike to the 1919 steel strike, had accompanied union efforts. More unfavorable publicity accompanied the 1911 San Francisco and the 1912 Indianapolis trials charging union leaders with the use of dynamite. Employer groups gained citizen support to fight the unions' growth by attacking the "closed shop" (an employer's agreement to hire only union workers). Indianapolis employers were among the most active and successful anti-union organizers in the nation. Donald Parry, an Indianapolis automaker, led the National Association of Manufacturers into an open-shop campaign. Indiana legislation aimed at reducing labor-management conflicts was ineffective. Further progress in improving labor conditions was delayed until the 1930's.

Hoosier Profile: Eugene V. Debs (1855-1926) - Spokesman for Political and Economic Change

Fifteen-year-old Gene Debs went to work for the railroad. His parents didn't want him to help in their Terre Haute

grocery because they were afraid he would give away too much. By the time he was 30, Debs had organized a local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and had become a national officer. In addition, he worked full-time in a wholesale grocery firm, was Terre Haute's city clerk, and served as a state representative in the General Assembly. He also married and established a happy home life. These facts may surprise people who think of Debs only as a labor agitator and radical politician.

Debs was against organizing labor by separate crafts. He helped form the American Railway Union in 1893, which combined all railroad workers into one organization. He became nationally known during the Pullman strike the next year. Jailed six months for contempt of court, Debs passed the time reading and decided socialism could solve the nation's economic and political problems.

Eurene Debs campaigned for Bryan, the Populist candidate of 1896, but in 1900 he ran for President as the Social Democrat and Socialist Leader nominee and received 96,116 votes. In 1904 Debs was the new Socialist Party's candidate, and his total vote jumped to 402,321. Before the next election Debs wrote and lectured on socialism and helped found the Industrial Workers of the World. Although he left the radical organization later, he continued to defend it against its many critics. In 1908 Debs campaigned from a train nicknamed the "Red Special" and gained a few more Socialist voters.

The 1912 presidential campaign gave voters three major

candidates (Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and William Taft) with progressive platforms, but Debs still attracted 6% of the national vote. He turned down the Socialist presidential nomination in 1916 and ran for the U.S. Congress. Terre Haute, where he had always had many friends, gave him a majority, but he was defeated in the district as a whole.

When the United States entered World War I, Debs spoke out against the Wilson administration's sedition prosecutions. He himself was prosecuted and convicted under the Espionage Act. As prisoner #2273 in Atlanta Federal Prison, he ran for president in 1920 and received nearly a million votes. Released in 1921 by presidential order but never pardoned, he spent his remaining years working for socialist causes and prison reform. In October, 1926 his funeral in Terre Haute was attended by 10,000 people. The mayor remarked that although the majority of its citizens opposed his economic and social theories, no one was more loved and respected in Terre Haute than Eugene V. Debs.

Checkpoint

1. Seventeen types of industries are listed or described in this section. Try to find a current advertisement or article about each of these. Do any of them still manufacture products in Indiana?
2. Write a February 22, 1916 "diary entry" about the Indiana products a person must have used or seen that day.

Unit IV
Chapter 2
Section 3 - Hoosier Homecoming

In 1916, Indiana celebrated its Centennial--100 years of statehood. The Historical Commission urged all those who had left Indiana to return. They were invited to visit their hometowns and gather "around the Monument" in Indianapolis to celebrate Indiana's 100th birthday. The invitation was a booklet with messages from 16 state celebrities. It was sent to newspapers throughout the nation.

Thirteen of the messages were from well-known Hoosier writers. The other three were from political officeholders. Between 1890 and the 1920's, Indiana boasted a large number of the nation's outstanding writers and political leaders. Many Hoosiers combined the two occupations, and it seemed that nearly everyone was interested in both fields. Finding out who the voters elected and what books and authors they admired gives us clues to understanding what Indiana was like during this period. Who were the major Hoosier literary and political leaders?

The Literary Scene

The Centennial Homecoming booklet was called "An Invitation to You and Your Folks From Jim and Some More of the Home Folks." Jim, of course, was James Whitcomb Riley. His invitational poem was not in the dialect he chose for his "Little Orphant Annie" or "When the Frost Is On the Punkin," but it

does reflect the nostalgic feeling that made Riley so popular. His birthday was observed in schools across the nation before his death in the middle of the Centennial year.

Three other poets joined Riley in the invitational booklet. Gene Stratton Porter's poem was about the Limberlost swamp near Kendallville, the setting she used for her most popular works, Freckles, Girl of the Limberlost, and Laddie. William Dudley Foulkes was a versatile writer. Besides poetry, he wrote about the Russian aristocracy, the life of Governor Morton, and autobiographical accounts of his own civil service reform work. George B. Lockwood, better known for his study of New Harmony than for his poetry, was a Muncie newspaper editor and one of Senator Fairbank's campaign managers.

Some of the invitations were signed with names more recognized in 1916 than now. Elizabeth Miller Hack was an historical novelist whose work was similar to Ben Hur by Lew Wallace, who had encouraged her to write. Juliet V. Strauss, an Indianapolis News columnist, was known to Ladies Home Journal readers for her "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman." By arousing interest in the Turkey Run property, she helped found the state park system. Max Ehrmann was a poet, novelist, playwright, essayist, and lawyer. National publicity had come to his poem "Prayer" when a framed copy was stolen from the St. Louis World's Fair Indiana Building. Another Ehrmann piece, "Desiderata," is still found on posters and greeting cards today. W. S. Blatchly, author of two natural

histories, had been state geologist for four terms. His report on Indiana mineral waters helped promote the French Lick and West Baden resort areas.

Like Riley, Booth Tarkington would always be identified as a Hoosier author. The two are named in any description of Indiana's "Golden Age of Literature." Tarkington's work is almost a perfect reflection of Indiana life during that period. The Gentleman from Indiana, his first novel, was about small-town midwestern life. He also wrote historical romances, a favorite subject for many other Indiana authors. After serving one term in the state Legislature where he nominated Charles Fairbanks for the United States Senate, he wrote six short stories based on his experiences. After Penrod and other books for boys, he finally dealt with life in an urban, industrial age in four realistic best-sellers. Two of these, The Magnificent Ambersons and Alice Adams, won Pulitzer prizes, the highest U.S. award an author can receive.

Jacob Piatt Dunn combined politics and writing more than most of those whose names were on the Centennial invitation. As an editor he led the Indiana ballot campaign. As an historian he concentrated on state and local history, particularly that of the Indian period. He helped revive the Indiana Historical Society and contributed his own work, including his theory about the term "Hoosier." He also served as an advisor to Governor Marshall, who later became Vice President. Another friend of Governor Marshall was Meredith Nicholson, who participated in almost every phase of

Indiana literature from historical novels to journalism.

George Ade, also a commentator on Indiana politics, compiled the invitation booklet. His reputation as a widely quoted humorist began with Fables in Slang. He wrote plays on small-town politics, the United States' role in the Philippines, and the first "college life and football" play. He included the work of two other Hoosier humorists in the booklet. Frank "Kin" Hubbard's "Abe Martin of Brown County" and Charles "Chic" Jackson's "Bean Family" were the creations of newspaper political cartoonists. The Indianapolis News ran daily "sayings" by Abe Martin, and he came to symbolize Hoosier humor to many Americans in the early 1900's. "The Bean Family" first appeared in the Indianapolis Star in 1913. Both were published in papers all across America and made Hoosier humor a household word.

Ade's collection of Hoosier literary celebrities left out many who are today regarded as the state's finest writers. One was Theodore Dreiser, who lived in Terre Haute. His realistic fiction, such as An American Tragedy, shocked many Hoosiers but they often sang his lyrics, written for his brother Paul Dresser's* song, "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away." This song became the official state song in 1913. Dresser was the most popular songwriter in America in those days, and his "Only a Bird In a Gilded Cage" sold thousands of copies of sheet music before records were ever made.

- How many of these writers' works can you find in your school library? Choose one and read a selection to your class.

*Paul changed the spelling of the family name when his songs began to be published; Theodore retained the original spelling.

The Political Scene

Among the government officials in Indiana who wrote invitations for the 1916 Centennial booklet, former Vice-President Charles Fairbanks was the leading Republican of the new century. Vice-President Thomas Marshall and Samuel Ralston were the fourth and fifth Indiana governors in the twentieth century. Presidential administrations are often used as a framework for books about American history. A good overview of state history can be gained from a description of governors and their administrations.

James A. Mount (1897-1901). A successful farmer, Mount became well-known among voters as a lecturer at agricultural institutes and as the president of the State Horse Thief Detective Association. His administration helped mobilize the state militia and recruit volunteers for the Spanish-American War in 1898.

President McKinley made two calls for troops. Two of the responding companies were all-black units which had been part of the Indiana militia, in spite of the constitutional ban, since the middle 1880's. However, none of the Indiana troops left the training camps until the end of the three-month war, and only a few were sent to occupation duty in Cuba. Hoosiers in the regular army fought in Cuba and later in the Philippines, where Hoosier General Henry Lawton was killed.

Construction of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in the Circle in Indianapolis had begun in 1887. It was planned as

a tribute to Indiana's participation in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. A tablet for the Spanish-American War was added before the dedication in 1902.

Winfield T. Durbin (1901-1905). Mount and Durbin were the last Civil War veteran governors. Following a business career and service on the Republican State Committee, Durbin had served as a colonel during the Cuban occupation. In 1902 he forced the Sullivan county sheriff out of office for surrendering a black prisoner to a lynch mob. This was the last Indiana lynching for nearly 30 years. Although an attempted lynching was stopped, a near race-riot occurred in Evansville in 1903. Durbin was praised for rushing in troops, but eleven people died and many black citizens moved from the area.

J. Frank Hanly (1905-1909). As a lawyer Hanly had been active in Republican politics since 1890, but he became a very independent governor. Hanly pushed through a program of progressive laws. Besides those listed on the chart on page 00, his program regulated corporations, reorganized the state's charitable and corrections institutions, and set up a legislative research department. He vetoed some regulatory acts because he thought they were too weak.

Hanly's major efforts were directed against liquor and gambling. He stopped horse-race gambling at the State Fair. When he found the State Auditor had lost large amounts at French Lick gambling tables, he removed him from office and prosecuted him for embezzlement. In the middle of the 1908 election campaign, Governor Hanly called a special legislative session and passed a county-option law which enabled anti-liquor voters to more easily outlaw saloons. Opposition to this action was a major reason for the election of a Democratic governor in 1908.

Thomas R. Marshall (1909-1913). Almost unknown when he was nominated, Marshall became one of Indiana's most warmly-regarded political figures. A Jeffersonian Democrat, he asked for only limited government powers during his first two years. Only one progressive reform, a state board of accounts, was passed. The Democrats controlled both houses in the General Assembly during his last two years. Although a township-option law and several child labor and anti-corruption measures were passed, other Marshall recommendations

were not. He also tried and failed to obtain an entirely rewritten Constitution (see page 00), but the good publicity he received made him a presidential possibility. Marshall was not re-elected in 1912, but he became Wilson's Vice-President. He was known for his wit and his remark during a Senate debate, "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." His autobiography, published in 1925, was subtitled A Hoosier Salad.

Samuel M. Ralston (1913-1917). During his administration, Ralston began the state parks system. Another attempt at constitutional reform failed, but many other progressive measures passed. A public utilities commission, an inheritance tax, permanent voter registration and a state-wide direct primary were enacted. The first of the primaries was held in 1916, and the Republicans returned to power in the State House as the Centennial year came to an end.

Other Guests. Indiana was host to another group in 1916 which did not come for the Centennial celebrations. The members of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections met in Indianapolis in May. They were interested in what Indiana was doing about social problems. The Indiana Board of Charities filled three floors of the State House with exhibits of their activities and gave each conference delegate a booklet titled "A Century of Progress."

The Indiana Board had been assigned to investigate the state's official welfare institutions in 1889. Article IX of the 1851 Constitution continued the authority given the

General Assembly in 1816 to establish state institutions to take care of citizens with special problems. Each of these institutions was an independent operation, and its officials were often appointed because of their political party connections. Most other welfare activities were the responsibility of local governments. As the state became more urbanized, the system became inefficient and ineffective. The Board of Charities was given added duties. These included checking on the township trustees' handling of poor relief funds and supervising local agencies such as county jails, orphanages, and "poor asylums."

As social problems increased, more and more laws were passed to deal with them. Between 1891 and 1915, 219 separrate laws were passed but no departments were created to administer them. In 1907 the Legislature tried to take politics out of the state institutions, but the Board of Charities still had only supervisory powers. It could check on the state institutions and the local systems, but it could not force them to obey the laws.

Here is a chart from the booklet that was given to those who attended the 1916 conference:

INDIANA'S SYSTEM OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

State Institutions	Location	Authorized	Opened	Capacity
Central Hospital for the Insane	Indianapolis	1844	1848	1,500
Northern Hospital for the Insane	Logansport	1883	1888	1,000

State Institutions	Location	Authorized	Opened	Capacity
Eastern Hospital for the Insane	Richmond	1883	1890	867
Southern Hospital for the Insane	Evansville	1883	1890	870
Southeastern Hospital for the Insane	Madison	1905	1910	1,050
Soldiers' Home	Lafayette	1895	1896	1,090
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home	Knightstown	1867	1867	600
School for Feeble-Minded Youth*	Fort Wayne	1879	1890	1,300
Village for Epileptics	New Castle	1905	1907	314
Tuberculosis Hospital	Rockville	1907	1911	100
Robert W. Long Hospital**	Indianapolis	1911	1914	106
State School for the Deaf	Indianapolis	1844	1844	320
School for the Blind	Indianapolis	1847	1853	150
State Prison***	Michigan City	1859	1860	1,400
Reformatory	Jeffersonville	1821	1822	1,100
State Farm	Putnamville	1913	1915	800
Women's Prison	Indianapolis	1869	1873	150
Girls' School	Clermont	1869	1873	304
Boys' School	Plainfield	1867	1868	560

* These patients were first housed at Knightstown, then moved into the new Eastern Hospital in 1887 while waiting for the

Fort Wayne facility to be completed.

** Paying patients are admitted as well as those unable to to pay.

*** The Prison was first built to house prisoners from north of the National Road; then prisoners were sorted according to age and offense. Those over 30 imprisoned for felonies carrying death or life imprisonment sentences were sent to Michigan City. The Farm was designed for those who previously had been sentenced to serve in county jails. Girls' School began as part of Women's Prison. It was separated and moved to Clermont in 1907.

1. What groups of people with problems did the state first take responsibility for?

2. What were the types of problems that the state provided institutional care for?

3. Which of these occupies the most space in state institutions?

4. What additional information do you need in order to judge how well Indiana dealt with its social problems?

5. One of the resolutions the National Conference passed in 1916 said that Indiana had one of the broadest and best social programs in the nation. List some changes that have occurred in the program since 1916. Consider both the state institutions and the way local governments help people with problems.

Constitutional Issues II. The Marshall Constitution: A Drastic Reform?

When Democrat Thomas R. Marshall became Governor in 1909, he enjoyed the support of comfortable majorities in both Houses of the Legislature. There were 30 Democratic Senators to 20 Republican and 60 Democratic legislators to

40 Republican. This overwhelming advantage led the Governor and his party to attempt a major constitutional reform since known as "The Marshall Constitution." What the Democrats tried to do and how they failed is the story of this Constitutional Issue. Two State Supreme Court decisions and one United States Supreme Court decision play important parts in this account.

In 1911 Governor Marshall sent a message to the Legislature asking for a number of changes in the Constitution. He expressed concern about the electoral clause permitting aliens a rather free access to the ballot.

> "So shifting is much of this foreign-born citizenship, so ignorant is it of our system of government, so little interested is it in our public affairs, and so wholly is it within the control of the political and business bosses, that this franchise (vote) should be curtailed."

He spoke out against legislation passed for special interests and asked that Indiana institute a referendum to review special legislation; that is, the voters could be asked to make a final decision on many state laws. Finally, he noted that a recent Supreme Court Decision, in re Denny (1900), stood in the way of any proposals to change the Constitution. The Denny decision held that "the lawyer's amendment" submitted to the voters in November of 1900 was neither accepted nor rejected and therefore the voters still had to vote on it. Until they did, no other amendments could be proposed!

What Governor Marshall proposed was truly extraordinary.

Rather than just submitting one or two amendments, the Democrats would propose practically a new Constitution, have it approved in one legislative session, and then submit it directly to the voters. In a way, the Democrats would function as the majority in a Constitutional Convention, the Republicans would just have to go along, and Indiana would side-step the Denny decision. Indiana's 60-year-old Constitution would be changed quickly to meet what the Democrats believed were the needs of the state.

What were some of the important features of the Marshall Constitution? First, it retained much of the 1851 Constitution. It covered many topics, long subjects of legislative debates and many no doubt desired by Indiana's citizens. Among the more notable were the following:

1. Authorization of the General Assembly to enact a compulsory workingman's compensation act for injuries suffered on the job.

2. Increasing the membership of the House to 130 members, guaranteeing each county one representative and additional representatives to more heavily populated areas.

3. Prescribing of a literacy test of English or some other known language and a 12-month residency requirement for prospective voters.

4. Requiring a 3/5ths vote to override a Governor's veto rather than the simple constitutional majority.

5. Authorizing to the Governor the right to veto items and clauses in appropriations bills without having to kill the entire bill. This is known as "item veto" and gives more discretion to an executive.

6. Making the attorney general a constitutional officer; that is, the attorney general would be mentioned in the Constitution and thus be more independent.

7. Authorizing the General Assembly to adopt laws providing for the initiative, referendum, and recall of all state and local officials except judges.

8. Increasing the term of office to four years for all state and county officers, all prosecuting attorneys, and the state superintendent of public instruction.

9. Prohibiting any increase of salary by legislators in the term that they are serving; they can, however, increase salaries for the next legislative session.

10. Permitting a political party to declare for or against any proposed amendment and have its declaration made a part of the ticket submitted to the voters. Therefore, any voter casting a straight ticket would automatically vote for the proposed amendment.

In general, you can see the influence of the "Progressive Era" on some of these proposals. The executive branch gets more power, many more questions are submitted directly to the people, and representation is designed to reflect population shifts more accurately. Also, you should note that there seems to be a much quicker way of changing the Constitution.

The Republican minority protested mightily against the Marshall Constitution because they believed the Democrats were doing a radical change in a heavy-handed manner. Many of them registered complaints and demanded that their remarks be entered on the record of the Indiana Senate. Senator Moore said:

> "We have no right to amend the Constitution by passing upon proposals in only one legislature, and neither the legislature, the Governor, or any other official or citizen, has a right to write a new Constitution, and submit it as here proposed."

Senator Wood made this protest:

> "The above bill (The Marshall Constitution) was created by one man without authority of the people, submitted to a caucus of one political party which adopted the same, binding those who were against its adoption, as well as those who were in favor of it, to vote for its passage. A Constitution thus framed is not the expression of the people and by it they cannot and will not be bound."

Republicans in the Lower House added their own condemnations of the Marshall Constitution. Representative Berry protested that

> "It springs from the brain of an over-zealous political boss and not from the hearts of the people."

Representative Carter proved to be most accurate in his prediction that

> "...the present proposed plan...is unconstitutional, and will be declared invalid by the Supreme Court of this State."

Despite the objections of the minority party, the Democrats overwhelmingly approved Senate Bill 407 containing the Marshall Constitution and prepared to submit it to the voters at a special election. But before the Marshall Constitution ever came before the voters, a Supreme Court decision settled the matter in favor of the Republicans. In the case of

Ellingham vs. Dye (July 5, 1912), the Court ruled that the legislature has the power to make, alter, and repeal laws and not to draft new constitutions. Neither Governor Marshall nor the Democratic majorities in both Houses could draw up a new constitution in the way they had done. While the Court did not exactly say so, it appeared that the majority party had tried to usurp (grab) power and railroad a new Constitution past the minority party and the voters.

Governor Marshall did not give up. He took his cause to the United States Supreme Court in the case known as Marshall, Governor of the State of Indiana vs. Dye (December 1, 1913). The Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the case for "want of jurisdiction," meaning that the Court could find no way that the Federal Constitution was violated by the Indiana Supreme Court decision. By the time the U.S. Supreme Court delivered its decision in December of 1913, Thomas Marshall was preparing to become Vice President under Woodrow Wilson. Twenty-two of the amendments which had made up the Marshall Constitution were submitted to the General Assembly in 1913 and again in 1915 where they were all defeated. In various forms, some of the amendments have finally made it into our Constitution, but they took longer than Governor Marshall had ever desired. Until the Todd Case in 1935, changing the Constitution would remain a very frustrating process for Indiana lawmakers and voters.

Unit IV
Chapter 2
Section 4 - The Centennial Legacy

Indiana has inherited many permanent reminders of the Centennial year. Monuments honor history-making personalities and events. Markers identify old trails and survey lines and remind residents of historic locations. Schools, hospitals and other public buildings have Centennial-year cornerstones. Museums exhibit collections that began with pioneer-life displays in 1916. The Indiana Historical Bureau's publications list starts with the volumes published with Historical Commission funds. In 1916 Governor Ralston asked Indiana's best-known artist, Theodore C. Steele, to paint portraits of Governors Harrison, Jennings, Morton, and Hendricks. Some are currently displayed in the State House. Even some of sculptor Janet Scudder's Centennial medals, adapted from the state seal, can be found in government and family collections.

The Legislature commemorated the Centennial in three ways. The official state flag was adopted after a Daughters of the American Revolution contest produced the winning design. The old capitol building at Corydon was purchased as a state monument. But the most permanent and far-reaching Centennial legacy was the state parks system. The Historical Commission chose this as the major statehood celebration project.

Juliet V. Strauss (see page 00) wrote to Governor

Ralston in the spring of 1915 and explained that a large forest trace in Parke County was going to be auctioned. It was known as Turkey Run. She urged that the state buy it instead of letting it go to a lumber company. Indianapolis News editor Richard Smith received a similar letter. He sent for Richard Lieber, who had previously protested the loss of some great old trees to a road project, and showed him Mrs. Strauss' letter. Lieber promised to save Turkey Run.

German-born Richard Lieber had come to Indiana in 1891. In 1910 he visited a Brown County friend and said he thought the whole county should be a state park so everyone could enjoy its beauty. He built a lodge there and committed himself to the conservation movement.

Lieber proposed a state parks system beginning with Turkey Run. In January, 1916 Governor Ralston appointed him to the Turkey Run Commission. That same month the Historical Commission voted for a state parks project. Lieber became the chairman of the state parks memorial committee, which included the Turkey Run Commission.

Since the Legislature had not appropriated any funds, Turkey Run had to be purchased with public contributions. The committee began a publicity campaign to raise $25,000 and increase citizen support for the whole parks system plan. At the May 18th auction over 2,000 people came to watch the bidding between the state committee and several lumber companies. The committee's last bid was $30,100, which was $10,000 more than they had collected! But that bid was

topped by an Indianapolis wood veneer company. However, neither the committee, the Governor, or the citizens who backed the project gave up. Before the Centennial year was over, donations from the Motor Speedway board of directors and others enabled the committee to buy Turkey Run, still untouched, for $40,200.

Meanwhile some Owen County citizens informed the committee of another property that was available at McCormick's Creek Canyon and offered to donate one quarter of the estimated price. This time the state committee was the successful bidder at $5,250. McCormick's Creek became the first Indiana State Park, and Turkey Run was the second.

During the last month of the Centennial, Richard Lieber suggested a plan for a state department of conservation but the 1917 Legislature did not accept it. In 1919 the next General Assembly created the Indiana Department of Conservation almost exactly as Lieber proposed. It had a director and five divisions--geology, entomology (insects), forestry, lands and water, and fish and game. It chose Richard Lieber as the first director, and the Centennial project became a permanent part of state government.

1. Which State Park is nearest to your home?
2. Are there any State Memorials in your area?

Chapter Checkpoint

I. Checking Vocabulary

Centennial	romantic literature	nonpartisan
dialect	mobilizing	legacy
realism	asylum	

II. Checking Understanding

1. What were the main differences between going to an urban and a rural school in 1916?

2. Explain how the development of the canning industry was important to Indiana farmers.

3. Why was corn so important to Hoosier incomes in this period?

4. Give an example of an important Indiana industry that developed because of another industry's presence in the state.

5. James Whitcomb Riley, George Ade, and Governor Thomas Marshall were very popular in Indiana. What common trait did all three possess? What can you conclude about what Hoosiers admired?

6. What is the connection between conservation and the state parks system?

III. Checking Local History

Which parts of the Centennial legacy can you find in your community?

Unit IV
Chapter 3 - INTO THE SECOND CENTURY

"Come and look at all this old stuff."

"Is it worth the trip up those stairs?" yelled Bob. His sister did not answer, so he went up to the storage room to see what she had found. Janet was sitting next to an old trunk surrounded by piles of papers and pictures.

"These are Great-aunt Carolyn's. I was looking for a costume idea for that "Roaring Twenties' party. Help me sort these out."

Within an hour they had collected a stack of items that had aroused their curiosity:

- 1 booklet, Indiana War Service Text-Book for Indiana High Schools
- 4 pictures of people posing next to cars
- 2 pieces of sheet music: "Count the Days," picturing the "American Harmonists, Columbia Theater, Indianapolis," and "Star Dust, by Hoagy Carmichael."
- 1 cracked record labeled "Gennett, Merry Widow's Got a Sweetie Now, Gold and Black Aces, Richmond, Ind."
- 1 poster picturing black musicians, "America's Sweethearts, Speed Webb and his Orchestra," listing among twelve locations from California, "Indiana Roof, Indianapolis."
- 1 newspaper clipping headlined, "State Klan Intends to Recruit 100,000; Large Crowd Watches Indianapolis Parade; Plans for Other Cities."

Indiana celebrated its past achievements in 1916 and eagerly looked ahead to its second century. The next 14 years were those of World War I and the decade sometimes called "The Roaring Twenties." The war lasted only a short time but had a lasting impact. Indiana, like the rest of the nation, had political scandals, agricultural depression, and a faster-paced life. You'll find out more about the contents of "Great-aunt Carolyn's trunk" as you read this chapter.

Unit IV
Chapter 3
Section 1 - Indiana and World War I

- How did World War I affect life in Indiana?

The United States joined the Allies (England and France) in the war against Germany in April, 1917. During the next school year the Indiana War Service Text-Book for Indiana High Schools appeared. Here's a sample of its contents and a description of each topic. Looking at them is a good way to find out what it was like to be a high school student during wartime.

"Address--April 2, 1917,
President Woodrow Wilson"

The President requested a Congressional war declaration. It was difficult for Indiana's German-Americans to think of their homeland as the enemy. Irish-Americans did not want to help England. Other Hoosiers were against war because of their religious beliefs. However, by April, 1917 most Hoosiers had decided the war was necessary. They thought evernone should unite behind the President, and nearly everyone did.

"Address to Soldiers at Fort Benjamin
Harrison, May 17, 1917,
Governor James B. Goodrich"

The Governor reminded Indiana soldiers they had a great military tradition to uphold. In this war the troops did not

fight as state units. Only one state militia regiment and a base hospital unit (an Indianapolis Red Cross medical unit started by a $25,000 donation from the Lilly Company) stayed together through the war. The state militia was federalized (placed under the national government's command), but its men were scattered among other military units. Following national policy, black soldiers served in separate units.

"Address, Samuel Ralston"

The former Democratic governor called on Hoosiers for all-out support of the war. He said political differences could wait until it was over, and commended the Republican governor for his efforts. Governor Goodrich created a group to protect Indiana after the state militia had been federalized. This "Liberty Guard" helped defense officials find Hoosiers who were against the war. Eugene V. Debs' jail sentence was the most publicized, but some Hoosiers received harsh treatment when they resisted being drafted.

Speaking German was considered disloyal even though many Hoosiers in southern Indiana communities still used German as their daily language. Many German-named churches, banks, and societies adopted new titles. The General Assembly was asked to prohibit German-language classes in all schools, but a law was not passed until after the war ended. Even common names were changed. For example, sauerkraut became "liberty cabbage."

"Our Council of Defense,
George Ade"

A National Council of Defense had been appointed by the President, and each governor formed a State Council. Every Indiana county had a council. All these groups organized programs for civilians to help the war effort. George Ade, the famous author, was the publicity chairman for the State Council.

"A Patriotic Appeal to
Indiana Educators"

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction urged teachers to teach patriotism and defend the President against criticism.

"The Schools and the War"

The Indianapolis Schools Superintendent told pupils they could participate by being good American citizens, learning about the Allied leaders, and joining groups such as the Junior Red Cross to help the war effort.

"A Reserve of Man-Power for
Industries and Farms"

The United States Department of Labor organized a "Boys' Working Reserve." Young men ages 16 to 21 could earn a bronze badge in farm and factory work. Even full-time students could belong. If their grades were satisfactory, they were excused to help with planting and harvesting. There was

no similar girls' organization. Their work in the war was to replace boys in store and office jobs.

"Necessity for Food Conservation"

Boys and girls were expected to urge their families to produce and conserve food supplies needed in Europe. Families were asked to observe "wheatless, meatless, and sugarless days." Home gardens and a healthy diet were patriotic duties.

"Food Production, George I. Christie, Purdue University"

Purdue's agricultural extension service offered scientific information on producing more crops. This was aimed at Hoosier farming families. Increased acreage and improved yields were emphasized. Farmers were urged to produce scarce foods. Five times more Indiana farms grew sugar beets in 1919 than in 1914. Land prices soared, but so did the prices for crops. Indiana farmers were told they would "feed the world" for five years. Christie was called to Washington to supervise the national farm effort.

"Fighting with Dollars"

An Indianapolis high school student who had been named vice-chairman of the state "Liberty Loan" campaign explained how students could use saving to help win the war. They did not have to buy a whole bond at once, but could purchase

Thrift and War-Savings stamps for smaller amounts. Over five hundred million dollars worth of Liberty Bonds and stamps were purchased by Hoosiers!

As you can see, being an Indiana high school student during World War I meant that nearly all school, family, and social activities somehow involved efforts to win the war.

War Casualties and the Influenza Epidemic

Indiana sent 130,670 men to the armed forces. Evansville's Corporal James Gresham, the first American to die on a French battlefield, and over 3,000 other Hoosiers lost their lives. Most died from disease rather than actual injuries.

A month before the war ended in November, 1918, the world-wide influenza epidemic reached Indiana. Doctors could do very little for their patients, and almost 9,000 people died of influenza and pneumonia in Indiana by the end of the year. The flu epidemic was especially hard on young children and older citizens. In a few months the disease killed more of the world's population than the war did in four years. The war against Germany was over and Hoosiers celebrated the victory, but the great epidemic reminded them there were other problems to be solved. Today, you can visit any Indiana cemetary and see hundreds of gravestones dating from late 1918 and early 1919.

Checkpoint

Write an addition to the character description you wrote for the Checkpoint on page 00 (Chapter 1 of this unit, end of Section 2). If your character had been your age in 1918, how could World War I have changed his or her life?

Hoosier Profile: Dr. John N. Hurty (1852-1925), Spokesman for Public Health

The influenza epidemic terrified Hoosiers, but it frustrated Dr. John N. Hurty, the state's famous public health officer. He had spent years teaching people how to be healthier. He had changed the State Board of Health into an effective government organization, but there was nothing he could do about influenza.

Hurty's introduction to medicine began when he was hired as a helper in Colonel Eli Lilly's Paris, Illinois, pharmacy. After getting his license as a pharmacist, Hurty moved to Indianapolis when the colonel decided to start a pharmaceuticals manufacturing firm. Hurty later went into business for himself, and his drugstore became a favorite gathering place for doctors and politicians. The presidents of both Indiana University and Purdue University were visitors when they were in town. Hurty started Purdue's College of Pharmacy at the invitation of President James Smart and became the first professor of pharmacy. He taught chemistry classes at a local medical college and earned a medical degree at the same time. The college was taken over by Purdue and later merged with the medical school at Bloomington to become the Indiana Uni-

versity School of Medicine in 1908. Dr. Hurty gave a weekly lecture there for the rest of his life.

The General Assembly created the State Board of Health in 1881 but gave it little help. The first officials made a start by collecting statistics and publishing disease information. Dr. Hurty was appointed head of the board in 1896 and served until 1922. He crusaded for disease prevention and improved sanitation. Sometimes he irritated the legislators by demanding that they do more to improve Indiana's health. He criticized Hoosiers for preferring to pay for medicine and physicians than to spend money to prevent illness.

At Dr. Hurty's urging, the Legislature passed a series of important health laws. Births and deaths were registered, food and drug standards were set, and unsanitary school buildings were condemned. Persistent campaigns against typhoid fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases began to show results in lowered death rates. The Board grew from the doctor and just one clerk to an eight-division department by 1922. Hurty wanted all state public health work reorganized down to the county level, but the General Assembly refused to approve his proposal.

He decided to resign his office and run for the legislature himself. He was paid $3,000 that year after working for 25 years at a $2,000 annual salary. Many newspapers praised his accomplishments and national groups recognized his public health leadership. Hurty led the Republican ticket in the

1922 election, but the bill he offered the Legislature in 1923 was rejected. He was still bitter about this when he died two years later.

A Fort Wayne sanitorium building for black patients was named in Hurty's honor in 1922. In 1939 the State Board of Health moved into a new facility at the Indiana University Medical Center and named the auditorium Hurty Hall. Although the 1918 influenza epidemic and the 1923 Legislature defeated him, Dr. John Hurty won enough battles to make Indiana a healthier place to live.

Unit IV
Chapter 3
Section 2 - Government in the 1920's

Dr. Hurty was not the only official to increase the size and duties of a state government unit. By 1930 there were 170 branches, departments, and divisions trying to find office space in the State House. Indiana state government in 1930 had several main characteristics:

1. It had grown tremendously. Its basic framework, the 1851 Constitution, was not a long document and had had only nine amendments in 80 years. However, the governing structure based on that framework was both huge and complex.
2. People tried to make it operate better. Many state units were reorganized to make them more efficient, but the usual result was to add a unit which supervised several others.
3. State government was becoming more powerful. Centralization--the process of moving decision-making from local governments to the state level--was a major trend in the 1920's.
4. Government found new sources of income. Property taxes were supposed to support Indiana government according to the Constitution, but growth, reorganization, and centralization made it necessary to find other funds. By 1930 the

state government was spending four times as much money as it received from property taxes.

5. Unofficial groups had great influence. The so-called "third house of the legislature," the lobbyists, had helped shape legislation for a long time. Farmers, businessmen, and women's groups still worked for laws to meet their special concerns.
6. The governor's office continued to be the most important. He made most of the appointments to more than 50 state boards and filled almost two dozen individual positions. He belonged to 11 boards himself.

Indiana voters chose Republican governors during the decade of the 1920's. This mirrored the national elections in which Republican candidates won every presidential election from 1920 until 1932. Wartime governor James P. Goodrich was succeeded by Warren T. McCray. McCray was forced to resign in 1924 upon indictment (being charged with a crime) for mail fraud in connection with personal business affairs. Lieutenant Governor Emmett Branch, a World War veteran, finished out McCray's remaining term. Another veteran, Ed Jackson, served from 1925 to 1929. Harry Leslie, a Lafayette lawyer, was the last governor elected in the decade.

Growth and change in state government was the result of several developments and events:

(a) Indiana had become predominantly urban and industrial, although agriculture was still very important.

(b) Technology was changing Indiana. New inventions, energy sources, and production methods sharply affected Hoosier life.

(c) The national government's power was growing, which usually meant that state governments were losing power.

(d) The Progressive period between 1900 and World War I had brought all levels of government more directly into people's lives.

(e) The United States had become more involved in world affairs. It had fought in a World War.

(f) As Indiana marked its 100th anniversary as a state, it became more conscious of its history.

Complete information about Indiana government in the 1920's would fill several books this size. The following brief descriptions show how some parts of the government worked. As you read them, keep in mind the main characteristics of the state government and the forces of change affecting government in the 1920's.

I

The Public Service Commission had replaced the Railroad Commission in 1913 when people had felt the need for addi-

tional regulations as the use of electricity expanded. The federal government took over most railroad regulation because it involved interstate commerce. Setting rates for the different utility companies (gas, water, telephone, electric, and streetcar companies) became the Public Service Commission's most important job. The Commission also worked with the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission to establish railroad rates that would help Indiana users. Railroad crossings safety and state bus lines became Commission responsibilities when automobile traffic increased.

The governor appointed the five Commission members. No more than three could be of the same political party.

II

The director of the State Department of Conservation directed 93 divisions. This department "paid its own way" by acquiring property and collecting fees which added up to more than the taxes spent on it. The parks system added Clifty Falls, Pokagon, Dunes, Spring Mill, and Muscatatuck Parks. The ten-cent admission fee and receipts from concession stands paid for their upkeep. Shakamak and Brown County parks were being planned in 1930. There were also five state memorials and a museum.

The Conservation Department worked to control insect damage to Indiana crops. It cooperated with the federal government's forest fire patrols. One of the older offices, the state geologist, was placed in the Conservation Depart-

ment. It continued to explore the state for additional mineral resources. The Conservation Board made regulations that had the force of law when approved by the director and the governor.

III

The State Board of Charities continued to supervise the state institutions. The governor served as its president and appointed six unsalaried board members. It had a staff of inspectors and advisors who regularly visited the institutions.

In 1918 a fire at the Jeffersonville Reformatory helped state authorities decide to close it and build a new one closer to the center of the state. There were 21 other charitable and correctional institutions, each with its own board of directors.

In 1919 the Legislature provided for a general purchasing committee. A representative from each institution's board selected a joint committee to buy supplies for all of them. Governor Goodrich reported that almost $250,000 was saved during the first year that the new law was in effect.

IV

The State Board of Tax Commissioners, created in 1891, began administering a new tax law in 1919. The Board was the state's supreme authority. It reviewed county tax assessments, which involved approving or changing the property

values set by local assessors. After a local budget was prepared, the rate of taxation was set, expressed in terms of so many dollars and cents per hundred dollars worth of property. The State Tax Commission could also review tax rates.

Many local governments in the 1920's decided to sell bonds to build sewage systems or new city halls or some other large project. Since these could not be paid for with just one year's taxes, the money was borrowed by issuing bonds. People who bought the bonds would be paid back, with interest, from several years' taxes. Sometimes repayment came from fees charged for the new facility's use. If the bonds amounted to more than $5,000, ten taxpayers could ask the State Tax Board to hold local hearings. These were public meetings where those who disagreed with the bond issue could present their cases. Farm Bureau representatives and other farmer groups were often speakers at the hearings. They wanted property taxes kept low. They also wanted the state to find other ways to raise money for state government expenses, such as an income tax. People who worked for business and industry opposed this.

The state did find other ways to raise money. The General Assembly passed laws setting fees for many kinds of licenses, some business transactions, inheritance transfers, and gasoline purchases. The Tax Board had no authority over these. Most of the money to support state government continued to come from taxes on property. This remained a problem since most of the burden fell on people who owned land, especially farmers.

V

In 1920 the Legislature authorized construction of a World War memorial. Indianapolis and Marion County gave money for part of the land. A new location on the city's northern edge was found for the State School for the Blind so that its downtown location could be used for the memorial. A special ten-year state tax was passed to pay for the memorial buildings. The newly-founded World War veterans organization, the American Legion, moved its national and state headquarters into the first completed building in 1925.

For the 150th anniversary of the capture of Ft. Sackville at Vincennes, the General Assembly created the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission. A two-year state tax paid for the land, and the federal government was to pay for the memorial. Vincennes and Knox County made special contributions to the project.

VI

By 1930 state government was financing the schools much more than in the past. In return, the state had more control over the curriculum and school operations. The federal government contributed some support, but local taxpayers paid most of the bills. Local systems which taxed themselves to the legal limits for schools and still could not support them were eligible for aid from a special state fund.

The General Assembly had passed laws which gave the State Board of Education four other major responsibilities.

The same 13-member group made decisions as the State Board for Vocational Education, the State Rehabilitation Board, the State Board of Textbook Commissioners, and the State Board of Attendance. All of these groups were directed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and supported by a staff which carried out legislative decisions. In 1921 the division which inspected high schools was also given authority over all elementary schools. School attendance became compulsory for everyone between the ages of 7 and 16, the only exceptions being for certain physical conditions. Vocational rehabilitation (training) for disabled citizens over 21 became another state responsibility.

After a 1923 law was passed, teachers had to obtain licenses from the State Board of Education. The General Assembly also gave the Board the authority to certify teacher-training colleges in the state.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was a member of the board which managed both teachers' colleges in the 1920's. The Normal School, which became Indiana State Teachers College, was joined in 1918 by Ball State Teachers College. The glass manufacturers' name was used because they gave both property and money to start the college.

If a local school system wanted to build a new school, it had to apply to four state government units. The State Board of Tax Commissioners had to approve the bond issue. The State Board of Accounts checked all contracts. The State Board of Health and the State Fire Marshall approved sanitary

and safety features. Local taxpayers furnished the money for the new school.

VII

The number of Hoosier voters almost doubled when women finally gained the right to vote. Over 100,000 signatures had been gathered, petitioning the Legislature to make Indiana the 26th state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment. The group which organized this effort became the League of Women Voters. Women had worked for many laws before they had the right to vote. They continued to study issues they thought were important and used their information to educate other voters and to influence legislators. The League did not support any particular party, but encouraged all voters to make their own choices.

In the 1921 General Assembly, the League of Women Voters pushed through two out of three of the laws they wanted and a state constitutional amendment that took out the word "male" from Article 2, Section 2 dealing with voting requirements. The latter action brought the state constitution in line with the federal one. The amendment also required all voters to be citizens. Previously, foreign-born residents could vote if they said they were going to become citizens.

Later, the League of Women Voters joined with other interested groups to secure matching state funds for federal grants for mother and child care. The "fifty-fifty" bill was the League's next target. This 1925 Indiana law said a party

vice-chairman at any level, from precinct to state, had to be of the chairman's opposite sex.

VIII

Since 1851, the Board of Agriculture had been a private (not a state-supported) organization. It had conducted farmers' institutes and managed the state fair. The 1921 Legislature made it part of the government and authorized it to become the only state department that could issue bonds. The Supreme Court allowed this under the constitutional section that said the government could encourage agricultural improvements.

Indiana did not create a single agricultural commission as most other farming states did. Instead, it organized several departments with their own special responsibilities, such as the Livestock Sanitary Board which controlled diseases. It also supported Purdue's agricultural extension program. The first county agent was appointed in 1912. By the end of World War I there were 83 agents and 22 women home-demonstration leaders.

Farmers were sometimes slow to follow Purdue's advice. The school had published test results on the value of soybeans in 1898, but it was not until the 1920's that this became an important Indiana crop.

Checkpoint

Copy this chart on your own paper. For each of the descriptions, record in Column 1 the number or numbers of the six "characteristics" listed on page 00 you think the description illustrates. Then record in Column 2 the letters of the "developments" listed on page 00 you think caused the government actions described. Be prepared to tell or write why you made your choices.

INDIANA GOVERNMENT IN THE 1920's

Descriptions	Column 1 Characteristics (numbers)	Column 2 Related Developments (letters)
I		
II		
III		
IV		
V		
VI		
VII		
VIII		

Unit IV
Chapter 3
Section 3 - Hoosiers in the "Roaring Twenties"

- What were the 1920's like in Indiana?

What do you think about when someone says "the Roaring Twenties"? Perhaps a Stutz "Bearcat" or girls called "flappers"? Or maybe bootleggers and gangsters? A jazz band? If you have seen films about that period, you may picture all of these.

In the 1930's, many Hoosiers looked back on the 1921-1929 period as the "good old days." Most Hoosiers were prosperous and ready to enjoy life during that time. Those who drove on newly-paved roads to "the lake" or to a dance with good band music had pleasant memories. However, for farmers and radical and religious minority group members, the Twenties were troubled times. Most stories about the Twenties include the automobile, music and Prohibition, the reformers' victory that turned into failure.

The Automobile

By the end of the Twenties a Hoosier could drive an Indiana-made automobile over the best highway system in the nation. Most of the auto industry had moved to Michigan, but Studebaker in South Bend was still an important producer. Nearly every American car had parts and accessories that were made in Indiana. The special cars most often associated with

the '20's in books and films were Indiana products. The Stutz "Bearcat" driven by a college boy in a raccoon-skin coat was the forerunner of today's sports car. The Duesenberg "Model J", a huge super-powered limousine that carried the "society ladies," was built by the Cord Company. The chassis alone cost $9,500, and when completed by custom builders, it cost up to $20,000. Both of these famous cars were made in Indiana.

Automobile owners demanded better roads in the 1920's. In the previous decade, Indiana had cooperated in the creation of the Lincoln Highway across northern Indiana and the Dixie Highway linking Chicago with Miami by way of Indianapolis. In the '20's Hoosiers still had trouble driving from one county to the next, and farmers sometimes could not get their crops to the railroad.

The General Assembly established a highway department in 1917, just in time to qualify for federal funds for rural free delivery (RFD) routes. Five main highways were specified: the Lincoln and Dixie Highways, the old National Road route, and two routes in southern Indiana--Lawrenceburg to Evansville and a connecting route from Mitchell to Vincennes. The five main highways were to be the core for a road network linking every county seat and every town over 2,500 in population.

By 1930 work had been completed on 5,440 miles of road. Some roads were new and some were former county roads. About half of the county roads were paved and the rest were gravel.

Since Indiana had decided on a "pay-as-you-go" system, all the roads were paid for. No bonds were issued, and therefore no debts were owed. Gasoline taxes and automobile license fees supported road construction and maintenance. The gasoline tax was set at two cents per gallon in 1923 and raised to four cents in 1929.

This cartoon appeared in the Indianapolis News on January 25, 1921.

1. Who do you think the character at the map represents?
2. What is he asking for?
3. Who do you think would probably have to respond to his request?

The Music

Big cars with instrument cases and a bass drum strapped on top criss-crossed the state on the new roads. Many Hoosiers today think the "Jazz Age" came no closer to Indiana than Chicago, but Indiana had a large share of the new music of the Twenties.

Bands played in dance halls, park pavillions, hotel ballrooms, and at the northern Indiana lake resorts. Some bands started on the college campuses. Indiana University's "Crimson Serenaders" and Purdue's "Gold and Black Aces" played for dances throughout the Midwest. Hoagy Carmichael was involved with college dance bands from his high school days in Bloomington until long after he was supposed to be starting his law career. His song, Stardust, may be the best-known popular American song.

Many bands were employed as "pit bands" at movie theaters. They played as the audience assembled, continued during the newsreel, and accompanied the stage acts which most theaters offered. The audiences didn't leave when the show ended. The bands usually played their "hottest" jazz numbers during intermissions.

White jazz groups outnumbered black bands in Indiana, but the white musicians learned the jazz style and techniques from black performers. Black bands often appeared as the main attractions at big hotels, clubs, and lake resorts, while others performed only for black audiences. Indianapolis had both the Indiana Roof (the top floor of the new

Indiana Theater which opened in 1927) and Madame C. J. Walker's Theater Ballroom on Indiana Avenue. There were frequent "battles of the bands," when two groups were featured one after the other. Speed Webb's band, which came to Indianapolis from Peru, Indiana, won most of the time.

Band traffic was especially heavy on U.S. Routes 40 and 27 leading into Richmond. The Gennett Recording Company, a Starr Piano Company division, had one of the first commercial recording studios in the nation. Today, when collectors search for prized jazz records, they look for the Gennett label. Recordings and sheet music were often sold at band performances, particularly at theaters.

Hoosier music lovers played these recordings at home, and they could also hear their favorite bands on the radio. Purdue's WBAA, licensed in 1922, was the first commercial broadcasting station in Indiana. By 1927 most of today's stations had been licensed, although some have since changed their call letters.

- Find someone who was your age in the Twenties and ask them to tell you about the music they heard. You may be able to locate some of the sheet music. Record companies continue to issue special albums containing jazz recordings from the Twenties. Share what you find with your class.

Prohibition

Temperance groups had triumphed when the 1919 Volstead Act and the 1920 Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. They didn't celebrate long, however, because prohibition didn't

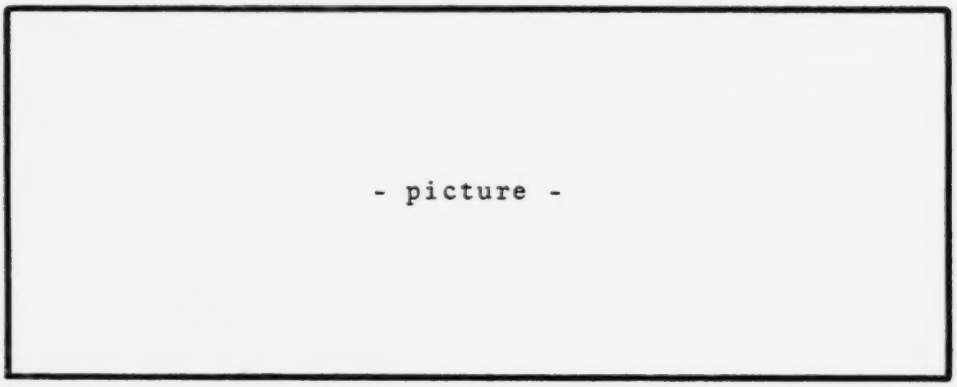
solve the nation's alcohol problem. Instead, it appeared to many observers that drinking increased.

Many Americans became lawbreakers, and Hoosiers, the "typical Americans," did too. Workers no longer stopped at the corner saloons and spent their paychecks. They made alcohol at home, sometimes in bathtubs. They bought high-priced smuggled Canadian liquor from "bootleggers." These illegal dealers often had huge businesses, which were sometimes controlled by gangsters. They supplied the "speakeasies," illegal drinking places that sometimes operated openly if local law officials took bribes.

The 1925 Indiana Legislature passed the Wright "Bone Dry" Law, one of the strongest state prohibition laws in the nation. This imposed both fines and imprisonment on violators. Local officials who failed to enforce the law could lose their jobs. However, the stern law was ineffective. One worker testified that a west central Indiana town of 8,000 had 50 liquor outlets before prohibition and 275 after it went into effect. Prohibition laws were repealed in the next decade, but many Hoosiers learned to justify lawbreaking. Life in the Twenties could be exciting, but the "good old days" had many bad moments.

- A Hoosier in the Twenties said he thought that prohibition failed because the temperance forces stopped teaching and preaching about it and relied on the laws. What do you think he meant?

Unit IV
Chapter 3
Section 4 - Indiana and the Ku Klux Klan



The story of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana is one of the Twenties' "bad moments." It is different from telling who won the Speedway race, when Gary Works poured the first steel, or how many voted for Ralston in 1912. The Ku Klux Klan story has names, dates and numbers, but it also involves emotions which are harder to describe. Like the Negro Exclusion article in the 1851 Constitution, the story of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana is an embarrassing part of Hoosier history. But it happened, and sometimes recurs even today. You will learn about it and how it has damaged the Hoosier reputation for fairness and equality.

- What were some of the feelings of Hoosiers as the Twenties began?

After World War I most Indiana residents were intensely patriotic, but they turned away from any further world involvement. The 1919 General Assembly refused to consider resolutions supporting United States participation in the League of Nations. Across the country, most Americans felt

the same way. Some events soon after the war convinced many Hoosiers that they had been right when they suspected "outsiders" were troublemakers. Foreigners or anyone of a race or religion different from the majority white Protestant American-born Indiana citizen were seen as sources of problems.

People with foreign-sounding names were among the Socialists who organized demonstrations on behalf of Eugene V. Debs. Strikes often brought violence, and employers said they were caused by outside influences. The 1919 Gary steelworkers' strike led to battles between union members and citizens called the "Loyal Americans League." Neither the city police nor the state militia could keep the city peaceful. The strike was ended after martial law was declared and Federal troops came in. Hoosiers read in newspapers that the trouble was caused by uneducated foreigners who were part of a Communist plot. Telephone operators in Linton and railroad workers in Hammond also went on strike in 1919. Coal miners struck in 1922. The militia was sent in each time and the strikes ended. There were no more strikes in the 1920's.

While the government stepped into strikes on the side of industry, Indiana farmers felt that no one was interested in helping them. Wartime farm prosperity had changed to agricultural depression. Hoosier farmers had gone into debt adding land and equipment to feed the army and the Allies. Their prices dropped when the government orders stopped and foreign agricultural production resumed, but their costs did

not drop. Businessmen had readjusted after the war. They added new technology, and industrial profits climbed. But farmers were in trouble.

Governor McCray faced hard times. He had gone deep into debt in his grain and cattle operations. When banks he had borrowed from called for payment, the assets that he had put up as collateral (property pledged to gain a loan) were worth less than he had claimed. Consequently, he was forced to resign and serve a prison term. He was later granted a full pardon by President Hoover.

The farmers were joined by other Hoosiers who were troubled by changes as the state became more urban and industrial. Traditional values and beliefs did not seem to count anymore. The government could build expensive new roads, but it did not enforce prohibition. Politicians promised better government, but the Legislature simply set up more government departments that made rules. Some citizens remembered stories about pioneer Hoosiers getting together and taking matters into their own hands.

This was the scene when the Ku Klux Klan appeared in Indiana. Hoosiers were used to joining organizations, especially those that offered the sense of belonging that came with ceremonies and secrecy. Those who were used to lodges, farmers' organizations, college fraternities, and community service clubs would usually consider joining another group. The Klan seemed to offer fellowship with people who agreed that something had to be done. The story of the Indiana Klan, the largest in any northern state, is full of contradictions.

Perhaps that is why the Klan attracted many members at first but its actions turned most of them away.

The Ku Klux Klan had been organized in Atlanta as an anti-Black, anti-Catholic, anti-foreign organization. Its Indiana leader, David C. Stephenson, began organizing in Evansville in 1920. In 1924, when Klan membership was probably at its heights, Stephenson claimed he was the "law" in Indiana. His personal downfall and that of the Klan came soon afterwards.

At first the Klan was controlled from outside the state. The "Imperial Wizard" from Atlanta frequently visited Indiana's "Grand Dragon," Stephenson, and the "Exalted Cyclops" of each local Klan received their instructions from Stephenson. The Klan promised protection from "outsiders," particularly the Pope. Its main targets were Catholics, but it also was against Jews, black people, and all foreigners--anyone it decided was not a "100% American." Only white, male, Protestant, native-born Americans could be Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan promised to defend the law, but it used the law for its own purposes. It revived the Horse Thief Detective Association which had almost died out. Klan members belonged to the Association and could be commissioned as constables. They led raids on liquor and gambling law violators. They also directed traffic at Klan gatherings and kept newsmen away.

Secrecy was one of the Klan's attractions. All members

had to buy robes and hoods to wear at cross-burning and initiation ceremonies. However, the leaders also wanted publicity in order to impress politicians with their numbers, so they organized parades and marches in most Indiana towns. Since early critics claimed Klan members were afraid to be recognized, Stephenson ordered them to unmask on these occasions. He and other Klan officials made large profits from Klan products, symbols, and membership dues.

Although the Klan claimed to be a unifying force, it caused divisions in churches, communities, families, and political parties. It claimed to be non-partisan, but engaged openly in politics. The Klan supported candidates for election from both parties, but was generally identified with the Republicans. This led to divisions within the party because many Republicans wanted nothing to do with the Klan. The Klan claimed it was the supreme power in Indiana and supported successful candidates in the 1924 elections, including Governor Ed Jackson. However, no part of its legislative program was passed, and Jackson would probably have been elected without Klan support.

A call to a return to old-fashioned morality had attracted many supporters to the Klan. Klan speakers were applauded when they reported how unfaithful spouses and immoral young people had been punished. Therefore, it's not hard to imagine the reaction when Stephenson was convicted in a sensational 1925 trial of causing a young woman's death. The sex and violence stories from the trial were soon followed

by reports of graft and corruption involving the Klan and the politicians it supported. Some of the publicity came from investigative authorities, but most resulted from a struggle between national and state Klan leaders. Control of the finances and membership of the secret organization was contested. Accusations from Klan and political leaders filled Indiana's newspapers and the Fiery Cross, the Klan paper published in Indianapolis. Secret membership lists became public, but many people denied their accuracy. Indianapolis Mayor John Duvall went to jail. Governor Jackson was accused of trying to bribe Governor McCray in 1923 and not reporting a campaign contribution in 1924, but he escaped prosecution because over two years had passed before charges were made. The money involved in the alleged transactions and the evidence for the charges were supposed to have come from D. C. Stephenson.

As quickly as it had grown at the beginning of the decade, Klan membership dropped away. Memories of its activities and the feelings they aroused have remained. These are mixed in with the other memories--the cars, the music, and the failure of prohibition--as Hoosiers think about the Twenties.

Chapter Checkpoint

I. Checking Vocabulary

draft	centralization	jazz
patriotism	bonds	prohibition
conservation		

II. Checking Understanding

1. List four ways that state government changed between 1880 and 1930.
2. Think of three changes that World War I could have made in an Indiana high school pupil's life. Write a paragraph describing them.
3. How could the new highway system affect each of the following Hoosiers: a farmer, a high school pupil, a political candidate, and a bootlegger? Write each answer in a sentence.

III. Checking Local History

1. Using the sources suggested in Chapter 1 of this unit, find out who your county, township, and town officials were in the 1920's. What political parties did they belong to? Find out what issues were discussed in their campaigns. Were they discussed in this chapter?
2. List the highways that go through or near your town. Find out which ones were part of the new state system in the 1920's.